

P.5992



# Report

ON THE

## Public Health Administration of Burma

FOR THE YEAR 1926

Rangoon

Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery, Burma

1927

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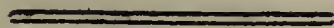


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# Resolution

ON THE

## Report on the Public Health Administration of Burma

FOR THE YEAR 1926.

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Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Burma, Public Health Department,—No. 224S27, dated the 7th September 1927.

READ—

The Report on the Public Health Administration of Burma for the year 1926.

RESOLVED that—

The Report be published.

By order,

W. H. PAYTON,

*Secretary to the Govt. of Burma,  
Education Department.*





[Maximum limit of the body of the Report is 40 pages.]

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# Report

ON THE

## Public Health Administration of Burma

FOR THE YEAR 1926.

[Sections I to IV are, as usual, omitted in compliance with the instructions contained in Government of India, Home Department, letter No. 9 (Sanitary)-260, dated the 4th September 1878. Section VII is separately reported upon and Section VIII is not controlled by this Department.]

### SECTION V.

#### GENERAL POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

1. *Area and Population.*—The total area and population remained the same as in 1925. The returns of the newly constituted towns—Thamaing, Kamayut, Thingangyun and Kanbe—which were formerly included in the statistics of the rural areas of the Insein District are this year shown under urban vital statistics. Thus the total urban population has been increased by these new towns, and the total rural population correspondingly decreased.

2. *Immigrants and Emigrants.*—The total number of persons who arrived in this country by sea in 1926 was 408,464 or 35,731 more than in 1925. Emigrants numbered 342,597 or 8,377 less than in the previous year. Thus the net addition to the population during the year was 65,867 as against 21,759 in 1925. As in 1925, at Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Moulmein and Mergui ports emigrants were in excess of immigrants; but at Rangoon immigrants exceeded emigrants by 77,640 and at Tavoy by 81. Out of 292,394 emigrants from Rangoon 262,709 were bound for Indian ports. The return for Bassein, as usual, was blank.

3. *Rainfall.*—The 1926 mean rainfall as recorded at seventeen observing stations throughout the province was 112 inches against 106 in 1925 and a twenty years' average of 106. Comparisons between the

years 1925 and 1926 rainfalls and the ten years' average for the various observing stations are given below :—

Stations.	Ten years' average.	1925.	1926.	Stations.	Ten years' average.	1925.	1926.
Akyab ...	245	160	245	Toungoo ...	78	72	68
Kyaukpyu ...	190	194	228	Mandalay ...	32	28	33
Rangoon ...	103	107	98	Maymyo ...	59	62	61
Bassein ...	112	110	107	Bhamo ...	73	66	73
Diamond Island	125	149	147	Myitkyina ...	81	79	99
Tavoy ...	218	226	207	Mônywa ...	29	25	41
Mergui ...	160	173	158	Minbu ...	34	27	44
Moulmein ...	196	223	162	Yamèthin ...	38	38	47
				Lashio ...	63	59	80

A chart showing the rainfall, price of food and death-rate in each month of the year is appended.

4. *Cost of Food Staples.*—The average price per basket of rice weighing 75 lbs. was Rs. 5-10-0 as against Rs. 5-3-0 in 1925, being an increase of 8 per cent. The highest average price was Rs. 6-12-0 in the Kyaukpyu District as against Rs. 6 in the Lower Chindwin District in 1925, and the lowest price was Rs. 4-5-0 in the Sandoway District which has recorded the lowest price for the province in previous years. An increase in price as compared with last year was reported from all districts except Toungoo and Yamèthin. The provincial death rate was 18·75 in 1925, while this year the rate was 20·92; the rise in the 1926 rate being mainly due to the increased prevalence of cholera, dysentery and diarrhœa in a severe form. It would be rash to suggest any immediate connection between this year's death-rate and the increased cost of rice.

5. *Vital Statistics in Railway Limits.*—In a railway population of 6,662 living outside Municipal and notified areas, 133 births and 77 deaths were registered, the rates being 19·96 and 11·56 respectively as against 20·84 and 9·58, the corresponding rates in the previous year. These figures are derived from a specialised community and are of no statistical value unless corrected for age and sex distribution.

6. *Inspection of Birth and Death Registers.*—Out of 35,076 villages and towns under registration, 10,496 were inspected by District Health Officers and the Vaccination staff, as compared with 9,774 in 1925, but the number of entries verified amounted to only 311,162 as against 313,127 last year. The District staff visited 7,329 villages and towns and

verified 80,805 entries. The largest number of verifications were carried out in Prome, Shwebo and Henzada where the figures reflect credit on District Officers. Very little verification work was done by Officers of the Health Department in the Tavoy (427), Thatôn (650), Toungoo (1,001) and Ma-ubin (2,671) Districts and none at all in the Tharrawaddy District. There is no apparent reason to account for this omission of an important duty and the District Health Staff in question are being addressed on the subject. In the Districts of Thatôn, Toungoo and Mandalay the District staff verified 6,168, 4,441 and 2,253 entries respectively. It is noteworthy that those districts showing a large amount of verification work, have also returned birth rates above the provincial average for the year and that others particularly Toungoo and Ma-ubin which did little work in this direction recorded low birth rates. This is only to be expected and indicates the importance of verification work.

It is surprising that among more than 12,000 entries verified in the Insein and Amherst Districts, not a single omission was detected either by the Vaccination or the District staff and that in Magwe District only 7 omissions were detected by the latter in 1,172 entries and none by the former among 14,127 entries verified. Apparently verification of the work of the verifiers in these districts is required. Very few omissions were detected in the large number of entries examined in the Pyapôn, Myaungmya, Myingyan, Shwebo and Henzada Districts.

There were 1,658 prosecutions of parents or guardians for neglecting to report births and deaths, principally the former, of which 1,621 were fined, 31 warned, 1 acquitted and the remaining 5 were pending disposal. Of the 31 headmen prosecuted for neglect of registration duties, 2 were removed, 2 fined and the rest warned.

7. *Tally System in Backward Tracts.*—Reports of results of registration of births and deaths by the system of tally sticks in the backward tracts introduced in 1922 are conflicting. The District Health Officer, Chin Hills, says that "the system appears to be working fairly well considering its crudeness and simplicity, but one cannot vouch for its accuracy as there is no way of verifying the figures." On the other hand, the Superintendent of the Pakôkku Hill Tracts reports that the vital statistics figures supplied are not correct and that most of the tribal chiefs and headmen in his tracts are illiterate and their statistics recorded on notched sticks cannot be relied on. In the Hill Districts of Arakan, prior to April, the use of tallies (coloured sticks) was in force, but the system having proved unsuccessful, Mr. Nepean's system (notched bamboo splits) was introduced with effect from 1st April 1926. The new system is said to be working better than the old system inasmuch as it is far more simple for the illiterate village headman to follow."

Vital statistics obtained under these primitive conditions are tabulated in Statement II (a).

8. *Birth and Death-rates in the several Provinces of India.*—The Central Provinces heads the provincial list for the third time with a birth rate of 46·03 closely followed by the Punjab (41·65). The recorded birth-rate for Burma is the lowest for the Provinces except Bengal (27·43) which it exceeds by ·16 per mille. It is, however, some consolation to note that Burma registers the lowest death rate (20·92) of any Indian Province. Unfortunately, the recorded infantile mortality rate (201·40) is exceeded only by the Central Provinces (253·38) and the Punjab (203·43).

Statement I.

9. *Provincial Birth, Death and Infant Mortality Rates.*—The provincial birth, death and infant mortality rates for 1926 are compared with those of the previous two years in the following table :—

	Rural			Urban			Total Provincial		
	1924	1925	1926	1924	1925	1926	1924	1925	1926
Birth rate ...	27·44	25·14	27·43	27·11	27·26	28·75	27·40	25·38	27·59
Death rate ...	19·50	16·77	18·78	37·51	34·22	37·41	21·54	18·75	20·92
Infant mortality rate	184·34	175·73	186·50	305·03	286·16	310·58	197·86	188·99	201·40

It would appear from the improvement in the figures recorded that the statistics are slowly recovering from the disorganisation caused by the abolition of the collecting agency by Police Patrols. The most striking point shown in these tables is the very marked difference in the death rates of rural and urban areas. This marked difference often amounting to a town death rate of more than double the rural one is constantly present in Burma. Two explanations are possible ; that rural inhabitants live much longer than town dwellers and that death registration is much more defective in rural than in urban areas. Both factors are undoubtedly involved and a generous allowance should be made for a more imperfect registration of deaths in rural than in urban areas. The Vital Index for the Province, *i.e.*,  $\frac{\text{number of births} \times 100}{\text{number of deaths}}$  works out at 132. This compares with an average of 123 for the last ten years.

Statement II.

Male deaths exceeded female in the proportion of 111:100, the excess being most marked in the districts of Rangoon (163), Pyapôn (134), Myaungmya (125), Pegu (120), Insein (120) and Mergui (120). Fewer male than female deaths were registered in Shwebo (99), Pakôkku (96), and the Lower Chindwin (94). The explanation of the high ratio of male to female deaths in the districts of Lower Burma apparently lies in sex distribution as immigrant labour, practically all male, finds most employment in Lower Burma districts. When corrected for sex distribution this disparity becomes altered as follows :—Rangoon (73), Pyapôn (113), Myaungmya (110), Pegu (107), Insein (104), Mergui (103), Shwebo (111), Pakôkku (105) and Lower Chindwin

(112). The figure after the name in each case indicates the number of male deaths per 100 female.

10. *Births (Rural)*.—The highest rural birth rates were returned by Tavoy (42·88), Sandoway (41·02), Kyauksè (36·74), Thayetmyo (35·38), Pakôkku (35·06), and Prome (35·36), Districts. The rate for Tavoy district is its highest recorded rate for the past five years. Sandoway, Kyauksè, Prome and Thayetmyo Districts show an appreciable rise in birth and death rates as compared with last year. This is probably due in some measure to improvement in the registration of vital statistics, and is particularly noticeable in the Prome District. Prome and Thayetmyo Districts have recorded their highest birth rates since 1921. Statement VI-A.

The only districts which have returned lower birth rates than last year are Kyaukpyu (13·25), Pyapôn (17·84), Tharrawaddy (23·96), Ma-ubin (24·27), Akyab (26·03) and Mandalay (29·13). In these districts it is noticeable that the birth rates have been on the decline for the past three years, and in the case of Pyapôn and Kyaukpyu Districts, they have this year recorded their lowest birth rates since 1910. It is obvious that registration has been badly neglected in these districts during the past few years.

Other districts which have recorded very low birth rates are Myaungmya (16·97), Toungoo (18·70) and Thatôn (21·13). In Thatôn District it has come to light that several headmen were not supplied with birth and death registers even by the close of the year.

District registration of births and deaths is still far from satisfactory. Its improvement beyond a certain point must await changes in administrative methods and the provision of district health staffs.

11. *Urban Births*.—Thirty-eight out of a total of 70 towns return rates higher than the provincial average (28·75). Eleven towns return rates so low as to indicate that their registration is grossly defective. Statement VI-B.

High birth rates were registered in the following towns :—Ye-u (59·08), Mandalay (51·01), Thônzè (41·86), Kawkareik (40·99), Tharrawaddy (39·45), Shwebo (39·32), Minbya (38·74), Taungdwingyi (38·53), Kyauksè (37·83), Wakèma (36·11), and Pyawbwe (35·93).

Next to Mandalay, the small town of Ye-u has held the record for the past two years ; unfortunately its death rate (35·38) is also increasing. Mandalay town has recorded a steadily increasing birth rate for the last six years and has shown a remarkable excess of births over deaths. Thônzè and Shwebo, both of which have adopted the model registration bye-laws, return this year their highest recorded birth-rates since 1910. Insein has returned 22·16 the highest recorded rate for that town since 1912. Wakèma (36·11), Pyawbwe (35·93), Pegu (33·94), Zigôn (32·10), Pyinmana (30·57), Pakôkku (29·94), Bassein (29·30), Toungoo 25·66),

Rangoon (21'17), Kyaiklat (21'03) also show a gradually increasing birth

*Kyaukpyu Town.*

Year.	Birth rate.	Death rate.	No. of deaths recorded as due to fever
1921 ...	27'55	28'32	44
1922 ...	30'90	22'91	34
1923 ...	27'81	21'37	37
1924 ...	28'32	21'63	26
1925 ...	28'32	22'66	29
1926 ...	29'87	19'82	24

rate. Kyaukpyu (29'87) as shown in the marginal table continues to show a steady annual rise in its birth rates and a corresponding decrease in its death rates, a feature which has now been evident for the past five years and which suggests that the anti-malarial operations limited as they have been through lack of funds, are not without effect.

The newly notified area of Kamayut has returned the lowest rate (12'65). This is obviously due to grossly defective registration. Akyab follows with a rate of (15'53), Thayetmyo (16'99), Letpadan (17'57). Nattalin (17'97), Danubyu (19'85) and both Gyobingauk and Paungdè with a rate of (19'57). The death rate of Thayetmyo (36'59) is more than double the birth rate and the infant mortality rate (497'27) is its highest for at least the last fifteen years. It was only 269'43 in 1922 since when there has been a heavy rise. Thayetmyo, according to the Commissioner, Magwe Division, shows stagnation in reproductivity as well as in every other direction. A proposal was made to the Local Government in 1925 to place a Public Health Officer on duty in Thayetmyo to investigate registration of births and deaths and ascertain the true rates. The proposal was not accepted at the time owing to the efforts made by the Municipality as a result of a visit by the Director of Public Health, to ensure greater accuracy, but the need for some such check is still evident, and the matter will be raised again. Allanmyo (22'55) has returned a lower rate when compared to that for 1925 (25'31). Letpadan has recorded a higher rate than for the past three years. Gyobingauk has returned its lowest birth rate for at least fifteen years. What is worse, it has exhibited an increasing death-rate for the past five years and its infant mortality rate (633'33) is the highest on record. It is seldom free from epidemics of plague.

Prome has, again, returned a low birth-rate (23'59), the lowest for some years. It has for some time shown a decreasing birth rate and during the year under review the number of deaths in the town was double the births. The District Health Officer attributes this phenomenon to preponderant male population of other classes than Burmans, whilst the Commissioner, Pegu Division, is inclined to attribute it to its general insanitary condition and states "Prome has kept up its reputation as being one of the most insanitary and unhealthy towns in the Province."

In Sagaing also the birth rate is on the decline. In 1926 it was 31'46 as against 34'58 in 1925 and the present is the lowest recorded birth rate for the town since 1910. The alleged explanation that this has been

due to the poor economic condition of the people does not satisfactorily explain the situation. It is almost certainly due to defective registration, as Sagaing Municipal Committee has not yet adopted the provincial model bye-laws for the registration of vital statistics, and the town is earning the reputation of being one of the most backward in the province.

12. *Still-births*.—There were 2,863 still-births in urban and rural areas giving a ratio of 9·59 per mille of registered births as against 8·98 in 1925. In towns and districts which have recorded 50 or more still-births, the ratios were as follows:—

*Towns*.—Henzada (110·52), Pegu (100·47), Pakôkku (97·60), Bassein (89·82), Moulmein (72·88), Rangoon (67·00) and Mandalay (47·39).

*Districts*.—Kyauksè (19·33), Sandoway (12·83), Mandalay (10·06), Amherst (9·93), Magwe (9·08), Minbu (8·25), and Henzada (4·53).

13. *Maternal Deaths*.—There were 401 recorded deaths from child-birth in towns (as against 339 in 1925) giving a ratio of 11·18 per 1,000 registered births. The highest ratios under this head are recorded in Pakôkku (47·95), Akyab (26·41), and Tavoy (23·33). Although Mandalay has, as usual, recorded the highest number of deaths (78) the ratio comes to only 10·27.

14. *Deaths (Rural)*.—The recorded rural death rate of 18·78 for the year compares with 16·77 for 1925 and a mean of 19·04 for the last five years. The following districts return relatively high rates:—

Kyauksè (34·33), Minbu (26·93), Prome (25·79), Sandoway, (23·70), Shwebo (23·63), Thayetmyo (21·69), and Insein (21·54). The high death rate of the Sandoway District is in part due to the prevalence of fever of unusual severity in villages situated along the Sandoway-Gwa road, particularly in the Gwa Township during the months of November and December. Cholera and fever were contributory causes of the high rates in Kyauksè, Minbu, Insein and Thayetmyo Districts; cholera, small-pox and fever in the Prome District and small-pox, fever and respiratory diseases in the Shwebo District.

Very low death rates have been returned from Kyaukpyu (9·02), Pyapôn (12·41), Myaungmya (13·31), Thatôn (14·26), and Amherst (15·84) but except for Kyaukpyu, their rates are higher than those of 1925. Kyaukpyu's death rate is 7·90 less than its corresponding ratio for 1925.

In the present unsatisfactory state of registration in rural areas a low recorded death rate invariably means bad registration. How bad this registration is we cannot know unless we check carefully the events in selected areas.

15. *Urban Deaths*.—The urban provincial death rate of 37·41 for the year is higher than that of 1925 (34·22) and the mean of the preceding five years (36·15). Out of a total of 70 towns in Burma, 20 in Lower Burma and 11 in Upper Burma returned death rates in excess of the

Statement  
VI-A.

Statement  
VI-B.

provincial urban-rate and it is noteworthy that, with the exception of Prome, Bassein, Kyaikto, Mandalay and Wakèma, all these towns had rates above their quinquennial means. In these 31 towns, with the exception of Minhla, Paungdè, Nattalin, and Pyawbwe, deaths due to epidemic diseases constituted less than 25 per cent. of the total deaths registered.

The highest urban death rate for the year (59·74) has been recorded in Pyawbwe, followed by Yenangyaung (58·12), Nyaunglebin (55·76), Pegu (53·65), Mawlamyaingyun (53·48) and Gyobingauk (51·00). Pyawbwe has exceeded its quinquennial mean by 20·50 per mille and has recorded, except for 1915, its highest death-rate since 1910. Epidemic disease has been responsible for more than 22 per cent. of its deaths during the past five years ; and for 34 per cent. of the deaths in 1926. Yenangyaung's high death-rate has also been due to epidemics of cholera and plague which resulted in 122 deaths out of a total of 553. Nyaunglebin and Pegu were comparatively free from epidemic diseases during the year, yet Pegu has recorded, except for 1922, its highest rate since 1911, and an excess of 7·23 per mille over the mean for the past five years, whilst Nyaunglebin death rate has steadily risen since 1921 (36·69) and now shows an excess over the quinquennial mean of 17·61. In both Pegu, and Nyaunglebin it appears that about 40 per cent. of the deaths in 1926 were caused by fever and respiratory diseases, and about as many deaths have been registered under " All other causes. "

Zigôn (45·40), Mandalay (45·03), Pyinmana (47·43), Paungdè (48·89), Myaungmya (47·93), Pyapôn (48·57), Kawkareik (48·58), all return higher death rates than in 1925. In Zigôn it was mainly due to an increase in the number of deaths under " fever " (41) and under " All other causes " (200) as against 24 and 93 respectively in 1925. In Mandalay the increase (+5·68) per mille was due to 459 deaths from epidemic diseases, 501 from malaria, 417 from diseases of the digestive system and 118 from enteric fever, out of a total of 6,705 deaths. The high death-rate for Paungdè was due to epidemics of plague, cholera and small-pox resulting in 190 deaths out of a total of 692. On Paungdè's annual report the Commissioner remarks as follows :—

" This report is most discreditable to the Committee. I am unable to believe in 90 deaths out of 93 cases of small-pox, and there must have been a lot of unreported cases. The Committee's administration generally is under consideration by Government, and I am keeping a copy of this report for further enquiry. " In Pyapôn the increase was due mainly to epidemics of cholera and plague.

Sadoway (17·81) returned the lowest urban death rate for the year, followed by Kyaukpyu (19·82), Kamayut (19·90), Thingangyun (23·20), Kyônpyaw (23·53), Nyaung-U (24·10), and Maymyo (24·76). Sadoway shows a steadily decreasing death rate and in 1926 it has recorded its lowest rate since 1911. The same is the case with Kyaukpyu. Nyaung-U



recorded only 5 deaths from epidemic diseases out of a total of 171 deaths, and most deaths were grouped under "All other causes." There is no proper death verifying agency in this town.

Nattalin returned the highest number of deaths (218) for that town for the past decade. Apropos of Nattalin and other towns in this district the Deputy Commissioner remarks as follows :—

"When I arrived in this district last December I was surprised to find the complacency with which the annually recurring epidemics of plague in all the railway towns were regarded. There seemed to be an idea that they were unavoidable and that it was no use taking any sanitary measures to cope with them, but that entire reliance should be placed on inoculation. No precautions are taken to keep the towns clean from rubbish which harbours rats during the plague season."

16. *Infant Mortality*.—There were 60,130 deaths among infants under one year of age giving a ratio of 201·40 per 1,000 registered births, which is 12·41 and 3·54 in excess of the respective ratios for 1925 and 1924. Of the total deaths of infants, 16,887 (approximately 28 per cent.) were in the first month of life, and approximately 80 per cent. in the first six months of life. Statement IV.

*Infant Mortality (Rural)*.—There has been a sudden drop in the rural infant death-rate from 175·73 in 1925 to 186·50 in 1926 which is the lowest on record. Kyauksè District as in the last two years returns the highest ratio (271·22). This district during the past 15 years has never returned a ratio below 200 per mille. As is the case in various other districts the apparently heavy infant death rate does not represent the true state of affairs, a relatively larger number of omissions of births as compared with deaths being responsible for an incorrect rate. In this district during the year under review 105 unregistered births were detected. At the same time, Kyauksè District is a highly malarious one and a high infant mortality is therefore to be expected.

Other districts returning high ratios are Shwebo (264·06), Sandoway (250·84), Minbu (235·27), Prome (239·82), Pegu (234·80), Mandalay (219·32), Tharrawaddy (215·51) and Meiktila (209·21). All these except Mandalay show an increase over last year's ratios.

*Urban Infantile Mortality*.—The year appears to have been specially unfavourable to infants in towns and the infant mortality rate here is the highest for the past seven years. Out of 70 towns, 14 in Lower Burma and 15 in Upper Burma have returned infantile mortality rates above the provincial urban average for the year (310·58). The following eleven towns in Lower Burma, as against none in Upper Burma, have returned infant mortality ratios below 200 :—Sandoway (108·91), Thamaing (114·29), Thingangyun (157·89), Thônzè (163·04), Pyapôn (169·23), Toungoo (173·39), Minhla (172·41), Thônghwa (180·21), Pyu (192·98), Kyangin (194·57), Kamayut (195·12) and Tavoy (197·78). Statement VI (a).

The highest urban infantile mortality rate for the year was returned by Gyobingauk (633·33) followed by Nyaunglebin (532·97), Thayetmyo (497·27), Kawkareik (459·26), Prome (439·02), Magwe (421·80), Pyawbwe (414·20) and Yamèthin (411·11). Thayetmyo also holds the unenviable position of having returned the third lowest urban birth rate (16·99) for the year. Thayetmyo and Allanmyo, similar in respect of their population, position and other conditions, afford a striking contrast as regards their vital statistics. Thayetmyo uniformly returns lower birth rates, higher death rates, and much higher infant mortality rates than Allanmyo. The following table illustrates the contrast :—

Year.	Allanmyo.			Thayetmyo.		
	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Infantile mortality rate.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Infantile mortality rate.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1926 ...	22·55	37·08	233·20	16·99	36·59	497·27
1925 ...	25·31	21·04	158·45	16·53	27·49	421·35
1924 ...	21·84	34·14	220·41	16·16	40·49	408·05
1923 ...	24·69	41·71	223·83	15·51	31·76	413·17
1922 ...	23·44	36·37	152·09	17·92	39·93	269·43
1921 ...	22·11	29·15	125·00	20·90	42·63	297·78

At last Thayetmyo Municipal Committee has decided to transfer the death verification duty from the Conservancy Inspector to a Sub-Assistant Surgeon of the Hospital. It is significant that in Yamèthin, infant mortality accounts for nearly half the total number of its deaths for the year. In Magwe, the mortality rate has risen from 401·02 in 1924, and 375·00 in 1925 to 421·80 during the year in spite of the activities of the Local Infant Welfare Society. The Commissioner, Magwe Division, remarks on the situation as follows :—

“ Though a good deal of effort was made to deal with illness among young children during the year, it is disappointing to find so heavy a death-rate.”

High infantile mortality rates were also noticeable in Pakôkku (390·41), Myaungmya (386·90), Akyab (383·80), Paungdè (382·67), Môngywa (379·93), Salin (377·78), Shwebo (371·70), Pyinmana (369·23) and Myingyan (364·67). Akyab, Pakôkku, Myaungmya, Salin and Paungdè show increasing mortality rates during the past five years. Môngywa shows a curious rise and fall in its infant mortality rate in alternate years and in 1926 the rate exceeded its quinquennial mean by 101·28 per mille. Shwebo and Pyinmana show an appreciable decrease from their respective rates for the past two years. On the other hand, Pyapôn which recorded a rate of only 45·80 per mille in 1925 has registered 169·23 per mille this year.

In examining the high infantile death ratios in towns, it is observed that out of 11,136 total infant deaths under one year 3,924 or 35 per cent. occurred within one month of life and 5,339 or 48 per cent. occurred between one month and six months, thus showing that approximately 83 per cent. of infant deaths occurred within the first six-months of life. Zigôn records 69 per cent. of deaths under one month and Prome and Thônghwa 49 per cent. In all towns, excepting Pyapôn, more than 70 per cent. of infant deaths occurred within the six-month period.

17. *Voluntary Societies dealing with Infant Welfare.*—The Burma Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society made the following grants during the year from the Child Welfare Endowment Fund to the following Infant Welfare Societies :—

Name of Infant Welfare Society.	Amount.	Purpose.
	Rs.	
Rangoon ...	500	Towards the expenses of a delegate to the Child Welfare Conference at Delhi in February 1927.
Moulmein ...	500	Do.
Do. ...	500	Towards the expenses of the Society.
Mônnywa ...	500	To meet the cost of equipment of the antenatal clinic of the Society.
Do. ...	500	Towards running expenses.
Taunggyi ...	404	To buy equipment for the Home for Mothers.
Total ...	2,904	

Three more Societies, at Kyauksè, Magwe and Thatôn, were affiliated to the Red Cross in 1926 and several others have taken steps towards affiliation. The total number of Infant Welfare Societies now affiliated is 12.

A brief statement of the activities of the more important Societies is given below :—

*Rangoon.*—For administrative purposes Rangoon and its suburbs were divided into 8 circles, viz., Kemmendine North, Ahlone, Lanmadaw, East Rangoon, Pazundaung, Bahan and Cantonment, Kalabusti and Dalla. The Society's nurse-midwives, eight in number, attended 1,422 expectant mothers as against 1,452 in 1925. In all 805 confinements were conducted in the Society's shelters which

provide 40 beds. In these shelters, 360 boys and 375 girls were born alive, and 50 cases of still births and 16 cases of miscarriage were attended to. Twenty-six infants including 4 pairs of twins and a case of triplets died in the shelters. In the circles, 25 infants died under one month and 28 under six months. Of the labour cases attended in the circles 2 mothers died, one of heart failure and the other of Bright's disease and complications. Dr. (Mrs.) Miller, Vice-President, of the Society, was delegated by the Burma Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society to attend the Child Welfare Conference at Delhi in February 1927.

*Maymyo.*—A society for the Promotion of Public Health was formed here on the 8th August 1926, at the instance of the Hon'ble Minister of Education. At the inaugural meeting held on the 31st August 1926, the Hon'ble Minister for Education addressed a representative gathering of all communities and appealed to his hearers to support such an institution. The response to his appeal was most gratifying. Four working committees under the following heads, *viz.* (1) General, (2) Finance, (3) Maternity and Child Welfare, (4) Propaganda, have been formed and in this short period the Society has shown great activity. The Municipal Committee generously contributed Rs. 1,000 to the funds and placed the services of its midwife as well as its council room at the disposal of the Society.

*Magwe.*—A Society was formed at this centre about the close of 1925, mainly due to the inspiration of Mrs. C. F. Grant and Dr. C. A. Wells, the District Health Officer. The town was divided into as many quarters as there were members of the Committee, and each member was held responsible for the welfare of expectant mothers and infants in her quarter. The aims and objects of the Society were printed in Burmese and widely advertised both in the town and the adjoining villages. At the instance of Dr. Ba Yin, Hon'ble Minister for Education, who visited Magwe in October 1926, the activities of the Society were widened by inclusion within its scope of health propaganda. Among other things, the Society supplied milk foods to infants whose mothers were unable to nurse them, and clothing to those who were in need of it.

*Moulmein.*—The Society's midwives (four in number) attended 590 labour cases as against 530 in 1925, a figure representing 39 per cent of the total births registered in the town as against 33 per cent in 1925. The lady visitors and the Honorary Medical Officers did valuable work, the former in verifying cases of births, watching over the progress of the babies and advising and helping mothers when necessary, and the latter in supervising the work of the midwives and attending to serious labour cases (about 43 in number). A member of the Moulmein Society accompanied Mrs. Miller of the Rangoon Society to Delhi to represent the Burma Red Cross at the Child Welfare Conference. During the

year the Local Government increased its contribution from Rs. 2,100 to Rs. 2,880 and the funds of the Society were still further augmented by the proceeds of charity performances and concerts.

*Kyauksè.*—Meetings were held in the several houses of Committee members—an arrangement which is conducive to comfort, to good attendance and to continuous interest and sympathy in the work. Seven hundred and eighty-eight garments including baby blankets were distributed amongst the needy, a successful baby show was held in February 1926, and pamphlets on Maternity, Sanitation and Public Health were distributed. The good example of Kyauksè has induced the people of the neighbouring town of Myittha to launch an Infant Welfare Society of their own.

*Taunggyi.*—In the Society's Home for Mothers, there were 96 live births, 4 still births and 12 miscarriages out of 180 births in the town. The Home has now been equipped with apparatus and furniture through a grant of Rs. 404 from Red Cross Funds. The Society received two munificent gifts, one of Rs. 2,000 from Kyaungtaga Ywet of Loikaw and the other of Rs. 1,000 from Tan Pe Ya of Taunggyi, which will be utilized in making structural alterations to the Home as need arises and also for additional furniture. Midwives, as in the past year, were trained in this Home and probationers who passed the prescribed examination returned to their respective States to work as midwives.

*Sagaing.*—The Infant Welfare Society at this centre was formed about the middle of 1926. A meeting of ladies who undertook to serve as Health Visitors was held in May, at which the District Health Officer detailed his scheme of Infant Welfare. The town was thereupon divided into 18 circles each of which was put in charge of a Lady Health Visitor. One thousand one hundred and forty-three visits were paid to 252 infants. Out of 373 births in the town 301 maternity cases were attended by the midwives of the society. Among sixteen abnormal cases of labour conducted by the society only one death occurred in the maternity ward.

*Mônywa.*—The erection of a clinic and nurses' quarters foreshadowed last year has been accomplished, mainly through a generous gift of land from U Po Oh together with a similar grant of adjoining land belonging to Government. The Public Health Board also made a grant of Rs. 3,000 towards construction and the Red Cross contributed Rs. 500 towards the cost of equipment. The building has now been completed and clinical work has commenced. During 1926, the number of mothers and babies who attended the clinic for advice and treatment was 4,007, an average of about 334 per month as against 198 in 1925. The Society's nurses made 1,063 visits, of which 569 were in connection with maternity cases.

*Thóngwa.*—The maternity ward attached to the Civil Hospital built under the auspices of the society, is becoming popular, and 39 births

were conducted in this ward during the year under review, as against 19 in 1925, 13 in 1924, 11 in 1923, 6 in 1922. Out of 283 births in the town in 1926, 166 were attended by the Results-System midwife working under the supervision of the Society. The Society has suffered from lack of funds for some time, but through the generosity of U Nyo, Honorary Magistrate, Rangoon, who has made a donation of one lakh of rupees for the maintenance of the Thônghwa Civil Hospital and Maternity Ward, there appears to be now no apprehension on this score.

*Thatôn.*—The Society's midwife attended to 171 cases of confinement during 1926, of which 99 per cent were successful. These cases were inspected by Lady Health Visitors from time to time.

*Sadoway.*—Of the 101 births in the town, the Society's Results-System midwife attended 75 cases including 9 still births.

## SECTION VI.

### HISTORY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

18. *Deaths from Epidemic Diseases.*—Deaths in the registration area from the three principal epidemic diseases, cholera, small-pox, and plague numbered 6,182, 2,339 and 2,906 respectively. The ratios per 1,000 of population were :—

	Cholera.			Small-pox.			Plague.		
	1926.	1925.	Five years' mean.	1926.	1925.	Five years' mean.	1926.	1925.	Five years' mean.
Rural ...	.50	.18	.32	.20	.26	.17	.11	.12	.17
Urban ...	1.10	.19	.83	.38	1.10	.60	1.52	2.38	3.45
Provincial ...	.57	.18	.37	.22	.36	.22	.27	.38	.53

This table illustrates well the extent to which these diseases and particularly plague affect towns rather than rural areas. Generally speaking; the year under review was a bad one for cholera but showed less plague than usual.

19. *Cholera.*—Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions and Akyab District in the Arakan Division together totalled 3,303 deaths as against 1,501 in the remaining areas. As last year, the Districts of Tavoy and Mergui were free from this disease. Myingyan was also free this year.

The highest number of deaths were recorded in the following districts, their respective ratios being shown in brackets:—Ma-ubin (1.77), Akyab (1.51), Magwe (1.01), Prome (1.01) and Henzada and Pyapôn (.76 each). Of these Akyab and Ma-ubin Districts were also severely affected during 1925. Prome District which has been comparatively

free during 1923, 1924 and 1925 had 327 deaths in 1926 as against 26 in 1925. The outbreak started in March, was most virulent in July and subsided in August. Seventy-eight villages were affected, Paukkaung and Paungdale circles suffering worst. In the Akyab District, where cholera is frequently introduced by Chittagonian labour, 8 out of 9 townships were severely affected resulting in 836 attacks and 807 deaths. In Magwe, the epidemic (525 attacks and 405 deaths) started about the beginning of March and continued till the close of the year. Tharrawaddy, Insein, and Bassein Districts were also severely affected when compared with last year. In the Tharrawaddy District there were altogether 274 attacks all of which proved fatal. All attacks of plague also were reported to be fatal in this district. The Commissioner, Pegu Division, remarks that "it is incredible that not a single case of either should have recovered." In the Insein District the alleged cause of the unusually severe epidemic (356 attacks and 215 deaths) was scarcity of water. The monsoon being late, most tanks and wells were dried up and the people had to resort to polluted river water. The first case appeared about the middle of February, and was imported from Rangoon and from this the infection spread down the river, the villages near the junction of the Bawle and the Hlaing river being very badly affected. The epidemic was at its highest in April and May, abated in June and subsided by August. The cause of the severe epidemic in the Bassein District (240 attacks and 218 deaths) has been attributed to the use of the river water, as the infection spread along the waterways. In the Yamèthin District which was free in 1925, cholera accounted for the rise in its mortality rate. The epidemic was present in the district throughout the year and was responsible for 239 attacks with 168 deaths. It had two distinct centres, one in Pyawbwe Town which mainly infected Pyawbwe and Yanaung Townships in August and September, and the other in a group of villages around Baw-Ywa, whence it spread to Pyinmana Township. August, October and December were the worst periods of the epidemic.

*Cholera in Towns.*—Cholera accounted for 1,378 deaths in towns giving a ratio of 1·10 per thousand of population as against ·19 in 1925. Almost all towns in the Pegu, Irrawaddy, Magwe and Mandalay Divisions were affected, the highest ratios being returned by Pyawbwe (16·37), Allanmyo (9·27), Yandoon (6·10), Myinmu (5·97), Danubyu (5·24), Taungdwingyi (5·23), and Minhla (5·22). In Pyawbwe the source of infection is not traceable, but it is surmised that it was imported by visitors to the cattle market in the town. It first broke out in the Montizu quarter and gradually spread into other areas. The Municipal Committee did little on their own initiative to cope with the epidemic. It was fortunate that at this time there was an energetic Deputy Commissioner in the town, and he with the District Health Officer adopted stringent measures and helped to bring the epidemic to an end, but not until 122 attacks and 77 deaths had been registered. Allanmyo recorded 104 attacks, all

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proving fatal. It is evident that there were many unreported attacks. The spread of the disease in the town has been attributed to the drinking of contaminated river water. In the case of Taungdwingyi the disease broke out about the beginning of May. No explanation is offered for the spread of the disease in the town. The source of water supply of the town is from wells, mainly surface ones. A water-supply scheme for the town has been worked out and the project is expected to be completed very shortly. The town has been practically free from this disease for the past 15 years, only sporadic cases occurring at intervals of four or five years. Possibly the new railway connection to the town is responsible for the epidemic during the year. Yandoon is dependent for its water supply on shallow and insufficiently protected wells and a contaminated river. It is little wonder that (except for 1923-1925) the disease has always been present. Danubyu also stands on the same footing as the river water which is used for drinking becomes "contaminated in the dry season and as a result cholera breaks out in the town almost every year." Besides the above, three towns in the Deltaic area, Wakèma, Mawlamyainggyun and Ma-ubin returned high ratios (2.96, 4.74 and 2.94 respectively). Although Ma-ubin has a piped water supply from two tube wells, it is insufficient and a large number of residents use river water with the result "that cholera is tending once more to break out." Action has wisely been taken to augment the present pipe water-supply of this town. Toungoo and Prome, which were comparatively free during the previous three years, have been severely affected, resulting in 116 attacks with 94 deaths in the former and 115 attacks with 103 deaths in the latter, giving a ratio of 4.86 and 3.95 deaths respectively per thousand of population. In Toungoo, judging by the past 15 years, cholera breaks out in epidemic form once every four or five years and the Municipal Committee have hitherto declined to face the price which must be paid for safety from water-borne disease. There are signs, however, that the present Committee is realising the importance of the question.

20. *Anti-Cholera Measures (Inoculation).*—Owing to the severity of the cholera epidemic during the year, anti-cholera inoculation became highly popular and in fact the figures for this year were almost three times those of 1925. In all 44,314 inoculations were performed of which 27,426 were done in rural areas and the rest in towns. The largest numbers of inoculations were carried out in the following districts and towns:—

*Districts.*—Pyapôn (6,852), Yamèthin (4,459), Tharrawaddy (3,076), Minbu (2,220), Akyab (2,025), Prome (1,675), Thatôn (1,531), Toungoo (1,315) and Kyaukse (1,189).

*Towns* —Syriam (4,589), Bassein (2,432), Zigôn (1,086) and Magwe (1,052).



It is to be noted, however, that more than half the total number of inoculations were performed in the Akyab District, Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions, where the epidemic was most severe. As usual panic proved the best stimulus. In Allanmyo, where the epidemic proved very disastrous, no inoculation was done. Explanations of this omission are being called for.

*Bili-Vaccine.*—With the approval of the Local Government, 1,000 doses of Besredka's anti-cholera bili-vaccine tablets were purchased for experimental purposes and distributed among the District Health Officers of Henzada, Myaungmya, Ma-ubin and Yamèthin (each 150 doses), Pyapôn (250 doses) and Bassein (150 doses). Their reports, to be made after an interval of one year, are awaited.

*Cholera and other Tablets.*—The following statement shows particulars of the manufacture and issue of cholera tablets containing 2 grains of potassium permanganate and eye-lotion tablets containing boric acid 3 grains and zinc sulphate  $1\frac{1}{2}$  grains :—

Tablets.	Stock in hand at the beginning of the year.	Number of tablets manufactured during the year	Total.	Number of tablets issued during the year.	Balance in stock at the end of the year.
Cholera tablets ...	5,200	238,400	243,600	211,900	31,700
Eye-lotion tablets ...	20,980	31,450	52,430	46,560	5,870

The largest issue of cholera tablets was made to the District Health Officer, Insein, who indented for more than half the total number of tablets issued for the year for cholera epidemic purposes. Few of them appear to have been used and they have been stocked in the district hospitals for use as occasion arises. Of the eye-lotion tablets issued, the whole went to the Chairman, Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Pakôkku, through the Chairman, District Council, Pakôkku. A stock in hand of 1,566 santonine tablets, manufactured in 1916, remaining unexpended at the close of the year was handed over to the Medical Department.

21. *Small-pox (Rural).*—Small-pox was less severe in rural areas as compared to last year. The most severe outbreak was in the Myingyan District accounting for 550 deaths, a continuance of the 1925 epidemic when there were 613 deaths. It is of interest to note the history of small-pox in this district for the past 15 years. Prior to 1919 the district was comparatively free. A severe epidemic took place in 1919 resulting in 362 deaths. Since then the district has never been free from small-pox, sporadic cases occurring every year culminating in the epidemic of 1925 and 1926. Neither the Vaccination Acts nor the Prohibition of Inoculation Act has yet been extended to this district. Indeed, the Myingyan District Council is unique in having not only

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declined an extension of the Vaccination Acts to its district but also in expressing an implied preference for inoculation.

There were outbreaks of this disease in Prome (153 deaths), Thatôn (150), Mandalay (127), Amherst (103), Shwebo (99), and Pegu (91), Districts all of which, except Prome and Amherst, were badly affected in the previous year also. In the district of Prome the disease was more widespread and general than in 1925, but a very severe and concentrated attack occurred during the first quarter of 1927 in Tonkin village (population 968), Padaung Township. Between 1st January and 23rd February, there were altogether 121 attacks and 26 deaths in this village and it is significant that nearly all these attacks were amongst those who were vaccinated only in infancy. Vaccination is compulsory in the district, but not revaccination.

In the Yamèthin District the disease which began in the previous year continued in 1926 especially in the Lewe Township. There were altogether 145 attacks with 20 deaths, all deaths being amongst the unvaccinated. In the Southern Shan States the disease broke out in epidemic form in seven subdivisions of which the central one was the worst affected. Altogether there were 1,170 attacks with 96 deaths. Of the attacks, 532 were due to inoculation practised by Shan and Burmese *Se-Sayas*. These inoculators were punished by local administrative officers.

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*Small-pox in Towns.*—The urban ratio for small-pox was '38 as against 1'10 in 1925 and '57 in 1924. Of the 469 deaths caused by this disease 133 occurred in Myingyan. Mandalay which suffered severely from small-pox during 1925, returning 178 deaths for the year, had only 37 deaths in 1926. Rangoon escaped with 42 deaths as against 630 in 1925. Paungdè which was free in 1925 reported 93 attacks and 90 deaths. It is obvious that many non-fatal cases escaped registration. The District Health Officer, Prome, reports that the infection spread in the town owing to the apathy and ignorance of the people in failing to have their children vaccinated and to alleged ignorance of the fact that vaccination is now compulsory. No small-pox cases were isolated and no contacts were segregated.

*Small-pox cases treated in Hospitals.*—Small-pox cases were for the most part treated in separate isolation wards of the local Contagious Disease Hospitals or in the isolation wards of the Civil Hospitals. In certain districts, temporary isolation sheds were erected at safe distance from the main building to accommodate such cases. Of the 234 small-pox cases treated, 124 and 33 were in the Contagious Disease Hospitals at Rangoon and at Moulmein respectively and the rest in the Civil Hospitals of ten districts. Of these 140 were vaccinated as evidenced by the presence of one or more vaccination cicatrices. Twenty-four were stated to have been successfully vaccinated but no vaccination cicatrices were present in them, 61 were unvaccinated or vaccinated unsuccessfully, and 4

were stated to have been successfully re-vaccinated. Five cases which were previously unvaccinated were vaccinated during the incubation period. While there were 19 deaths among the 85 unvaccinated cases, there were only 12 deaths among 140 cases vaccinated, thus giving a death ratio of 22·35 and 8·57 respectively to one hundred attacks.

22. *Plague (Rural).*—There were altogether 1,007 deaths in the rural areas as against 1,142 in 1925. Districts severely affected were Lower Chindwin (219 deaths), Pakôkku (131 deaths), Tharrawaddy (99 deaths), Meiktila (84 deaths) Ma-ubin (84 deaths), Bassein (73 deaths) and Sagaing (73 deaths). All except Sagaing also suffered from this disease in 1925. The Arakan Division and Tavoy and Mergui Districts enjoyed their usual freedom. Thayetmyo and Hanthawaddy were also free and Insein and Shwebo Districts which suffered severely last year escaped with 24 and 11 deaths respectively. In the Pakôkku District the epidemic was a continuation of last year's outbreak, but it was confined to Yesagyo Township during the months of January to March, subsiding by April with the advent of the hot weather. There were altogether 131 attacks reported, all fatal. In the Lower Chindwin District also the epidemic was a continuation of the outbreak that started at the latter part of 1925. In all 56 villages were affected. A second outbreak started in December 1926 causing 35 attacks and 26 deaths in three villages. In the Meiktila District there has been a satisfactory decline in the plague mortality during the past two years. The efforts of Dr. Ah Shoung, Assistant District Health Officer, Meiktila, in popularising inoculation were very successful. Mahlaing Township, the only one where the people refused inoculation returned 82 attacks and 54 deaths compared with 43 attacks and 30 deaths for the rest of the district.

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*Plague in Towns.*—Plague was less severe this year, 1,899 deaths having been registered as against 2,922 in 1925. Heavy mortality per thousand of population was recorded at Minhla (12·01), Yenangyaung (10·72), Nattalin (7·76), Mawlamyainggyun (7·03), Ngathainggyaung (6·83) and Kyangin (6·23).

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Towns in the Arakan Division, and in the Sagaing Division with the exception of Myinmu (11 deaths) and Môngywa (7 deaths) were almost free during the year. Shwebo and Sagaing returned 106 and 48 deaths respectively in 1925, but in 1926 the former was entirely free and the latter escaped with 3 deaths. In the Tenasserim Division also, with the exception of Kyaikto (38 deaths), all towns were comparatively free.

23. *Anti-Plague Measures.*—The total number of rats destroyed was 711,063 of which Rangoon Corporation accounted for 669,184 and rural areas 281. Rangoon apparently still hopes that by regular extensive trapping it can hope to defeat the high rat-breeding rate which in my opinion is more likely to be accelerated by such methods.

The total inoculations performed were 54,979 or 27,260 less than in the previous year when plague was more severe. Of the total, 31,397 inoculations were performed in urban and 23,582 in rural areas. The largest inoculation figures were:—

*Towns.*—Bassein (6,016), Mandalay (2,960), Minhla (2,600), Prome (1,777), Paungdè (1,648), Thayetmyo (1,577), Yenangyaung (1,319), and Taunggyi (1,012).

*Districts.*—Lower Chindwin (7,848), Sagaing (3,218), Southern Shan States (2,612), Pyapôn (1,425), Thatôn (1,424), Insein (1,260) and Meiktila (1,186).

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24. *Fever.*—Next to “All other causes”, “fevers” account for the heaviest mortality, deaths from this group being 72,790, or 4,105 more than in 1925. The mortality was highest in July and December, and lowest in February. The ratio was 6·73 as against 6·35 in 1925, but less than the quinquennial mean by ·46 per mille. The highest ratios for rural areas were returned for Tavoy (13·64) followed by Akyab (13·11), Kyauksè (12·37), Minbu (12·31), Prome (11·44), Thayetmyo (11·29), Mergui (10·58), Sandoway (10·51) and Tharrawaddy (10·19). Kyaukpyu District which has recorded a ratio of only 4·53 per mille is reported to be highly malarious and the number of deaths under “fever” was almost half the total deaths for the year.

Our knowledge of the prevalence and distribution of malaria throughout the districts of Burma is pitifully small. We know that all districts are more or less malarious, but until we have full-time District Health Staff we shall be unable to obtain much detailed information. As a generalisation we can state that malaria is much more common in rural than in urban areas.

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*Fever in Towns.*—Deaths from fever in towns numbered 5,608 or 939 in excess of last year. Of these 2,383 recorded as due to malaria, 348 to enteric, 120 to measles, 79 to influenza, 16 to cerebro-spinal meningitis and the rest to “other fevers.” Deaths from malaria are higher than those recorded for the previous three years. High malaria death ratios were returned by the following towns (ratios shown in brackets):—

Pyapôn (10·45), Kyangin (10·19), Pyu (9·59), Pegu (8·68), Myinmu (8·04), Kyaukse (8·02), Taungdwingyi (7·61), Kawkareik (6·83), Shwegyin (6·60), Paungdè (6·36), and Gyobingauk (5·35).

Reduction in ratios from 1925 are noted in Kyaukpyu (—2·83), Salin (—1·76) and Wakèma (—1·19). Pyapôn returns the highest ratio (1·44) for enteric fever followed by Mawlamyainggyun (·98), Nyaunglebin (·93), Kyaiklat (·87), Sandoway (·80) and Mandalay (·79). In the case of Mandalay, the Civil Surgeon remarks as follows:—

“The most noticeable fact from the Civil Surgeon’s point of view is the continual enteric epidemic. Enteric continued throughout the year and affected all classes and races. The enteric mortality figures do not represent the true mortality from this disease as many cases are

missed through errors in diagnosis. There was more enteric in Mandalay this year than I have ever seen in any town before. The disease is due to the lack of a proper water-supply."

25. *Cinchona Febrifuge Tablets*.— The total number of four grain cinchona febrifuge tablets turned out by the Prison Department was 2,065,585 while the stock in hand at the opening of the year was 249,900 tablets. Issues to Treasury Officers and others amounted to 2,196,225 tablets and the year closed with a balance of 119,260 tablets.

Treasuries sold during the year 13,422,400 grains of cinchona febrifuge and quinine tablets, a decrease of 1,068,400 grains on the sales of last year. Only twelve treasuries show an increase in sales when compared with last year and the increase is marked in Mergui (+272,000 grains), Toungoo (+242,000 grains) and Tharrawaddy (+214,400 grains). Heavy decreases in sales as compared with 1925 are noted in Northern Shan States (−508,000 grains), Minbu (−266,400 grains) and Bassein (−234,800 grains).

Free distribution of cinchona febrifuge and quinine tablets to the extent of 325,200 grains in 11 districts were made during the year as compared to 732,400 grains in 12 districts in the previous year. The largest free supply was in the Mergui District (104,000 grains), the other districts with large issues being Amherst (98,400 grains) and Tharrawaddy (64,000 grains). As in the previous two years the largest number of tablets distributed both for sale and free issue per head of population was in the Bhamo District (9·33 grains) followed by the Myitkyina District (8·16) grains. Mergui District comes next with 3·84 grains per head. As these are both border districts, it is probable that a good deal was taken across the frontier in these districts. Tavoy District which returned the highest fever mortality ratio for the Province (13·44) consumed only 1·73 grains per head, while Amherst District which had only 3·36 fever mortality ratio consumed nearly as much (1·74 grains per head). The average consumption per head of population for the whole province declined from 1·16 grains in 1925 to 1·04 in 1926.

26. *Dysentery and Diarrhœa*.—The Province, as a whole, and Lower Burma in particular suffered more from these diseases than in any of the preceding four years, the ratio being '96 per mille which is an excess of '21 over the quinquennial mean. The actual number of deaths were 10,428 (as against 6,801 in 1925) out of which 6,282 occurred in rural areas and 4,146 in towns. Rangoon City alone accounted for about 1/6 of the total number of deaths.

The following districts have returned ratios above one per mille :—

Mergui (1·76), Prome (1·50), Akyab (1·20) and Amherst (1·07).

All towns excepting eight in Upper Burma and one in Lower Burma have returned ratios exceeding one per mille. The highest ratios for dysentery and diarrhœa were recorded in Kawkareik (3·95 and 3·80)

Statements X  
VI-A & VI-B.

Chart II.  
Statement  
VI-(a).

followed by Insein (4·61 and 2·03), Mawlamyainggyun (2·78 and 3·76), Pegu (3·36 and 2·77), Pyapôn (4·70 and '91), Gyobingauk (3·78 and 1·57) and Wakèma (2·13 and 3·08).

The diseases commenced in February, reached their zenith in July and declined sharply in August.

The floods of June and July and the unusual prevalence of flies during the past year were apparently the main causes of the unusually high incidence.

In this connection, the Health Officer, Rangoon Corporation, in commenting on the fly nuisance in Rangoon remarks as follows :—

“ . . . So far the majority of cases of dysentery and acute diarrhoea appear to be of bacillary origin and the widespread prevalence of this disease is not a little due to the dissemination of the disease germs through the agency of flies coming from night-soil tubs and human excreta sitting on articles of food and drink exposed and uncovered . . . . Unfortunately, the climatic conditions ever since the first break of monsoon this year have been so congenial to insect life as to lead to a rapid and prolific breeding of flies all over the town.”

Rangoon recorded a death rate of 4·91 per mille under this head as against 2·92 per mille, the average for the last five years.

It is noteworthy that during the year in the British Station Hospital, Rangoon, there were altogether 56 cases of dysentery as against 15, 18, 12 and none respectively during the previous four years.

27. *Respiratory Diseases.*—Of the total of 11,638 deaths from respiratory diseases (rate 1·08), 9,126 occurred in towns. Rangoon City (10·65), Mandalay District (4·35) and Amherst District (1·24) have returned ratios above the provincial quinquennial mean (1·04).

Tuberculosis of the lungs appears to be increasing in the towns of Burma as may be seen from the following table :—

*Table showing the average of the annual ratios for tuberculosis of the lungs for all towns during each of the last five years :—*

1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
1·40	1·32	1·51	1·65	1·66

In certain towns notably Rangoon, Tharrawaddy, Mawlamyainggyun, Ngathainggyaung and Myaungmya the ratio shows a much more marked increase.

In Rangoon out of 1,152 deaths from tuberculosis 1,093 were recorded as due to phthisis. The ratio of deaths under this head was higher among females than among males. The proposal to provide a sanatorium at Meiktila is still under consideration.

28. *Hookworm Infection (in Jails).*—During the year 27,514 prisoners in 24 jails were examined for this condition. Of these, 9,141 or 33·22 per cent. were found to be infected. The heaviest infection, as expressed in percentages of those examined, was disclosed at Rangoon (58),

Henzada (46), and Prome (43). Only three cases of infection were found among 932 prisoners in the Magwe Jail, two cases of light infection among 496 prisoners in Katha Jail, and no case of infection among 186 prisoners in the Mogôk Jail.

*Hookworm Research.*—Dr. Asa C. Chandler, Hookworm Research Worker of the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, visited Burma in July in connection with a Field Enquiry on Hookworm Disease financed by the Indian Research Fund Association. He was given access to all the records and references on the subject available in my office and was afforded every possible assistance in the field enquiry. Arrangements were made to meet and help his advance field party in their investigations. Typical rural tracts visited by them included areas near Daubin, Kamayut, Ma-ubin, Prome, Thazi, Mandalay, Myitkyina, Hsipaw, Kalaw, and Kamawet (24 miles south of Moulmein). The investigations lasted nearly the whole of July 1926. His main conclusions are as follows :—

“The amount of hookworm infection varies a great deal in different parts of Burma. In the Delta and Coast divisions it is modified, among the native peoples, by the use of latrines, but is moderately severe among the Indians who do not use latrines. Among the latter and in intermediate zones between the flooded Delta country and the dry central zone, the amount of hookworm infection is greater than anywhere in Bengal or Assam. In the Northern division, the infection is greater than in Bengal (except the Darjeeling District) and about equal to that of the upper part of the Assam Valley, and the hills of Eastern Assam. The Shans are lightly infected. In the dry central zone hookworm infection is practically absent.”

29. *Mak-Aw-Lam.*—With a view to ascertain further particulars regarding the alleged disease known as *mak-aw-lam*, District Health Officers were circularised to investigate and report all occurrences that came to their notice with details of each case. Their reports disclose general scepticism as to the existence of this disease as a separate pathological entity. Such cases as have come to the notice of District Health Officers have on investigation proved to be either malaria, plague, small-pox or cholera.

During my recent tour in the Shan States, I made enquiries on the subject. The evidence of trained medical men practising modern medicine on the spot who have had ample opportunities of observing this supposed disease, taken in conjunction with the numerous records of cases which have been carefully followed up and investigated by medical officers and subordinates in various parts of Burma, has forced me to the conclusion that this alleged disease does not exist as a separate entity. In the Shan States, at all events, where the name appears to have originated, the majority of the cases called *mak-aw-lam* by the *se-sayas* are evidently malarial infection. In an outbreak investigated by the Civil

Surgeon, Taunggyi, which turned out to be bubonic plague, the *se-sayas* met the disclosure philosophically by observing that this was an epidemic of "*plague mak-aw-lam.*" The question of undertaking further investigation into this condition is being considered by the Local Government.

30. *Goitre*.—Goitre is endemic in the hill tracts bounding the watersheds of the Irrawaddy, Chindwin, Salween and Sittaung rivers. It is reported to be prevalent also in Saw, Gangaw, Tilin, and Seikpyu Townships in the Pakôkku District, and in the riverine villages of the Kachin Hill tracts, where it is said to be the exception to see an adult without goitre. In the Yebu, Lebyin and Peinyoe villages situated in deep mountain valleys in the Meiktila District, goitre is reported to be endemic affecting about 50 per cent. of the people. Iodine administration on a small scale has been tried by medical officers in several districts but no distribution on a large scale has hitherto been attempted.

31. *Yaws*.—The distribution of this disease in the province is coming to light gradually. The present knowledge on the subject consists of a patchwork series of reports indicating that our knowledge of the real distribution is still very incomplete. Broadly speaking, in Upper Burma the disease is mainly confined to the country west of the Irrawaddy, but exceptions have been found in two centres east of the river and they are (1) the village of Thabetswe in the Kyauksè District and (2) a recently discovered focus in the villages round Nyaungwun in the Mandalay District. In these centres it is known that the disease is endemic and that most villagers have been affected by it. *Yaws* is reported to be prevalent in the Chin Hills, Pakôkku District and Hill Tracts, Upper Chindwin, Shwebo, Sagaing, Katha, and parts of Bhamo Districts and especially so in the Lower Chindwin District. It is noteworthy that in Lower Burma in the Deltaic areas, the disease is practically unknown, though isolated cases have been observed here and there.

Reports by the District Health Officer, Mergui, have mentioned the fact that a good deal of *yaws* exists in his district. It is intended to place a Sub-Assistant Surgeon at his disposal early in 1927 for special duty in connection with this disease.

32. *Leprosy*.—The question of dealing more effectively with the leper problem in the Province has been engaging the attention of the Local Government for some time, and some of the recommendations of the Inter-Departmental Committee of 1925 were given effect to during the year. Notifications Nos. 45 to 49, dated the 8th December 1926, by the Local Government (Ministry of Health) have had the following effect :—

- I. Extended the provisions of the Indian Lepers Act, 1898, to the whole of Burma ;



- II. Prohibited lepers from following certain trades and businesses ;
- III. Empowered ward headmen, village headmen and the warders of the Rangoon Leper Asylum, Kemmendine and St. John's Asylum, Mandalay, to arrest within their jurisdiction, without warrant, any person who appears to be a pauper leper or any leper who escapes from or leaves the asylum ;
- IV. Appointed all Civil Surgeons, Municipal Health Officers, and Health Officers of District Councils to be Inspectors of lepers.

The Local Government have also sanctioned as an experimental measure for two years the establishment of three or more dispensaries for the treatment of lepers in selected leper villages for which a sum of Rs. 27,000 has been provided in the budget estimates for 1927-28. A leper clinic was opened by Government at the Rangoon General Hospital with effect from 1st April 1926.

The Local Government have contributed Rs. 6,000 to the Home for Lepers at Mandalay to meet the cost of erecting a new ward for the in-treatment of early cases of leprosy amongst adults.

Proposals for enlarging the accommodation of the existing asylums and for the establishment of a leper colony in the Province are under the consideration of the Local Government and in this connection I was deputed to study the conditions prevailing in the Lady Willingdon Leper Settlement at Chingleput, Madras.

*Lepers in Asylums and Jails.*—In the four leper asylums at Kemmendine, Moulmein and Mandalay, 24,425 patients (males, females and children) were treated during the year of whom 1,039 were indoor and 23,386 outdoor patients. Of the total indoor patients, 767 were males, 209 females and 63 children and of the total outdoor patients 4,963 were males, 6,820 females and 11,603 children. By far the largest number were treated in St. John's Leper Asylum at Mandalay.

Reports from Jails for the half-year ending 31st December 1926 show that the total number of lepers admitted during the second half year, together with those that remained at the close of the first half, totalled 205, of whom 60 were discharged and 3 died. The largest number of leper prisoners were in Pagan (55), Rangoon (27), Thayetmyo (20) and Insein (20) central jails.

*Lepers entering Burma.*—During the year 23 lepers from Indian ports as against 14 in 1925, disembarked at Rangoon. All excepting one (who was taken to the Central Jail, Rangoon), were allowed to proceed to their residences. Reports from the other five ports are blank.

Notwithstanding the Local Government's (Department of Public Health) Notification No. 140, dated the 1st December 1924, making it incumbent upon the master of every vessel to report to the Health Officer at the first port of call any case of leprosy among the passengers.

or crew, no such report was received and all cases detected were found by the Port Health staff. In 1925, only 1 out of 14 cases detected was reported by the master of a vessel.

33. *Schistosomiasis*.—Mention was made in the Public Health Administration Report for 1925 of the recognition of a few cases of schistosomiasis infection in the Northern Shan States and the desirability of undertaking a molluscan survey of the suspected area. Although the attention of Civil Surgeons was drawn to the likelihood of cases occurring in areas bordering on China no more cases have come to light.

During the year a mollusc survey party under the direction of Mr. H. Srinivasa Rao, Assistant Superintendent of the Zoological Survey of India spent two and a half months in the Northern Shan States. They collected about 40 species and dissected a large number of snails. They did not however find any of the known molluscan hosts of *schistosoma japonicum*, and in the specimens, dissected they found no evidence of infection with this parasite.

34. *Venereal Diseases and the British Social Hygiene Delegation*.—The extent to which the province is affected with venereal disease is not definitely known, but reports show that these diseases are very prevalent in most towns and in certain rural areas. The returns from hospitals, the high infant mortality rates and facts elicited from school medical inspections all tend to show that venereal disease is widespread and alarmingly prevalent among all classes.

A delegation of the British Social Hygiene Council consisting of Mrs. Neville Rolfe, Social Delegate, Dr. David Lees, Medical Delegate, and a Secretary arrived in Burma in December 1926, at the invitation of the Local Government, to study all aspects of the problem and to conduct propaganda. They visited the hospitals and other institutions in Rangoon, Mandalay, Moulmein and Bassein, and met and discussed with representatives of all bodies, official and non-official, interested in the venereal disease question. They also delivered a series of addresses and lectures on various aspects of social hygiene to the representatives of organisations in Rangoon and elsewhere as well as to the public, Dr. Lees dealt with the medical aspect of the subject and Mrs. Rolfe with the social and educational side. Their report is awaited with interest.

## SECTION IX.

### CIVIL SANITARY WORKS.

35. *Expenditure on Civil Sanitary Works*.—The total amount spent on the maintenance and improvement of water supplies, drainage, conservancy and other sanitary works during the year was Rs. 63,19,152 of which Rs. 58,27,807 was expended on behalf of towns and Rs. 4,91,345

on that of rural areas, representing respectively 22·35 and 5·00 per cent. of the aggregate income of Municipalities and Districts. Of the total income of Rs. 3,59,02,124, water-supply absorbed 5·49 per cent, conservancy 5·44 per cent and drainage 5·51 per cent.

36. *Provincial Public Health Board.*—The Board held three meetings during the year and considered 30 projects. The projects Sub-Committee of the Board held five meetings, and considered 26 projects, of which 15 were approved technically and 11 referred back for further particulars. The total grants sanctioned by the Board during the year amounted to Rs. 10,98,669 as compared with Rs. 3,21,650-8-0 in 1925.

Revised rules were published during the year regarding the initiation and preparation of sanitary works and projects.

The report of the Board together with a statement of its grants is published as Appendix B.

37. *Water Supplies.*—During the year the Letpadan water-supply scheme was completed at a cost of Rs. 97,119-7-0. This will mitigate the usual summer scarcity of water and provide a reasonable supply for those resident within the limits of the scheme. The scheme consists of one tube well with a storage tank of a capacity of 20,000 gallons of water. The Committee proposes to sink another tube well to meet the need of future expansion. At Yegyí, Bassein District, a tube well was fitted with a hand-pump and a small supply tank was erected with its necessary distributing mains at a cost of Rs. 3,000. This is only a temporary measure to make water available during the hot weather. The Bassein District Council is not in a position to finance the complete scheme in this area which is estimated to cost Rs. 33,678. At Nyaunglebin the present supply from two tube wells having been found insufficient, a proposal has been made to sink two more tube wells of 6 inches diameter each. The whole scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 2,01,720. The Local Government accepted the recommendation of the Public Health Board for a grant of two-third of the actual cost of the scheme. The work is in progress. In August 1925 the Public Health Board sanctioned a grant of Rs. 16,988 for sinking an experimental tube well at Insein and in September 1926 a supplementary estimate of Rs. 7,294 for sinking another tube well near by was also passed. These two tube wells have now been completed. During the year, three more tube wells were sunk in different quarters in that town at a total cost of Rs. 18,512.

The Provincial Public Health Board has under consideration water supply schemes for Prome, Magwe, Tharrawaddy, Minbu, Myingyan, Pyawbwe, Kyaiklat, Mergui and Pyu Municipalities and Town Committees.

Other water-supplies are dealt with by the Water and Sewerage Engineer, Public Works Department, Burma, whose report is published as Appendix B.

In this connection mention must be made of the very generous act of Mr. Lakshmanan Chettyar *alias* U Po Sein of Okpo in Tharrawaddy District, in providing at his own expense a tube well for the use of the people of that village. Mr. H. L. Nicholls, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Tharrawaddy, on behalf of the Commissioner, Pegu Division, at the opening ceremony of the "tube well" on 20th November said in appreciation of the donation as follows :—

"When last he visited Tharrawaddy, His Excellency the Governor, in the course of a speech to representatives from all parts of the district, drew attention to the very useful work which Lakshmanan Chettyar was doing for the good of the people at his own cost, in providing the well and water-supply which we see completed to-day. Since His Excellency's visit further sums have been expended and a total of Rs. 40,000 has been, or is about to be spent, on the initiation of the project, and the Chettyar has expressed his intention also of endowing the well at a cost of a further Rs. 15,000, so that the working expenses may be paid out of the interest, and an ample supply of pure water may be available for the people of Okpo free of cost for all time." It is hoped that this act of public spiritedness may act as a stimulus to other wealthy persons to come forward in a like manner.

38. *Conservancy.*—The substitution of motor transport for bullock carts for conservancy work has been progressing for some years and now as many as 15 Municipalities have adopted motor transport for day conservancy and 9 for night conservancy. The Municipal Committees of Bassein and Tavoy which already employ motor lorries for day conservancy work have under consideration a proposal to introduce the motor transport system for night conservancy as well.

The unsatisfactory nature of the contract system of conservancy has been commented upon in the last two Public Health Administration Reports. The Municipal Committees of Prome, Henzada, Pyapôn, Allanmyo and Pakôkku still continue this system. In Prome it is nothing short of a scandal and the Municipal Committee has not yet moved in the matter in spite of severe adverse remarks upon it by the Public Health Department. The same is the case with Henzada. The Municipal Committee of Pyawbwe abolished contract conservancy in 1926 and the Municipal Committee of Yenangyaung has resolved to do so from the beginning of 1927. It is hoped that others will follow suit.

*Conservancy in Sagaing Town.*—Conservancy in Sagaing town has not yet been organised on a proper footing. Among a population of 11,858 (1921 census) only 68 buckets for public latrines have been provided and 434 private latrines are conserved by the Municipality. No conservancy tax has been levied and only those private latrines, whose owners voluntarily agree to pay for services, are conserved. Other towns with a similar population have imposed taxes which work out at between Rs. 2 and Rs. 4 per head of population, while in

the case of Sagaing, the ratio is lower than one rupee per head. The Commissioner, Sagaing Division, remarks that this arrangement is most unsatisfactory and that "with the present committee it is hopeless to expect any reform in conservancy administration." The following table illustrates the position of Sagaing Town in its relation to conservancy and taxation as compared to towns similar in character and conditions :—

Name of the Municipal Town.	Population (census 1921).	Latrines conserved by the Municipality.		Amount of scavenging and conservancy tax levied (1924-25).	Incidence of taxation in the Municipality per head of population (1924-25).			Remarks.		
		No. of seats in public latrines.	No. of private latrines.		Rs.	A.	P.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)			(7)		
Mònywa ...	9,225	213	1,000	Rs. 5,880	A. 4	P. 0	Rs. 4	A. 1	P. 9	In Sagaing Rs.3,824 was collected under "conservancy receipts" for the year 1924-25.
Yenangyaung	9,515	146	576	9,185	0	0	2	8	2	
Pyinmana ...	14,886	54	982	9,562	3	0	3	7	3	
Sagaing ...	11,858	68	434	Nil.			0	15	9	

It cannot be that the people on the whole are unwilling or unable to pay conservancy tax, for the owners of 434 private latrines appear to have paid voluntarily as much as Rs. 3,824 where as in Mònywa a tax of Rs. 5,880 was collected for conserving 1,000 private latrines. A move on the part of the Sagaing Municipal Committee is what is required to set matters on a more satisfactory footing. People sometimes cavil at pressure brought to bear by Government on local bodies who are not performing their duties efficiently but the case of Sagaing is clearly one in which such pressure requires to be exercised.

39. *Anti-malarial Operations.*—During the year malarial surveys were conducted at Hsipaw, Lashio, Papun and at Messrs. Finlay Fleming & Co.'s Sugar Estates at Sahmaw. The first two in the Northern Shan States were conducted by Dr. E. S. Feegrade, Special Malaria Officer, assisted by Sub-Assistant Surgeon U Tin, between the 20th June and 20th November, and the whole cost of the survey except the pay of the Malaria Officers was borne by the Federation Funds. The survey at Papun, reported to be one of the most unhealthy places in Burma on account of the prevalence of malaria, was conducted by Dr. Maung Gale, Assistant District Health Officer, during September—October for which a grant of Rs. 200 was made by the Public Health Board. At Sahmaw the survey was made at the request of the Company mentioned above by Sub-Assistant Surgeon S. C. Banerjee during August—September. This survey was only partial as it was begun late in the malaria season.

Anti-malarial operations were continued during the year at Kyaukpyu for which the Public Health Board sanctioned a sum of Rs. 2,000. This Board also sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1,800 as previously, for jungle clearing and maintenance of a mosquito brigade in Mawlaik. The work so far appears to have added to the amenities of the station and to have had a beneficial effect on the health of the locality. Steps are being considered to give effect to the recommendations of Dr. Feegrade in his malaria survey report of Akyab (1923-24) and to begin with, it has been decided to undertake minor works of clearing and reclamation on ponds, pools and creeks. The Public Health Board sanctioned a contribution of Rs. 8,000 to the Akyab Municipal Committee for this purpose.

Sir Ronald Ross arrived at Rangoon on 27th December *en route* for Calcutta and conferred with Lieutenant-Colonel E. Bisset and others regarding the malaria problem in the province.

This all-important question has been engaging the attention of the Department for a long time. Existing information as to the incidence of malaria in infected localities is either meagre or unreliable, and it is evident that much more survey work must be carried out before we shall be in a position to appreciate the problem we have to face. A definite beginning has now been made and it is hoped to develop this survey work steadily as more men and money become available.

In connection with the proposal for extended malaria survey work indicated above there is also under consideration a scheme to establish a Malaria Bureau in the Harcourt Butler Institute of Public Health.

Outfits for collection of mosquitoes have been distributed to various officers and specimens are being received for identification.

It is hoped to experiment with Paris Green as an anopheline larvicide during 1927.

40. *Port Health Department.*—In-coming vessels of all classes numbered 1,452 (as against 1,437 in 1925) and contained passengers and crew numbering 503,801. The inspection of Burma Coastal vessels has now been discontinued.

Vessels proceeding beyond India numbered 534 and in these 29,685 passengers and 47,650 crew were examined and the effects of 33,354 Asiatic and African members of the crew and 123,515 deck passengers were disinfected. Luggage coolies to the number of 3,438 were also inspected and their clothes disinfected prior to handling passengers' luggage. No case of plague is known to have developed among the passengers or crew of these vessels, but 79 cases of suspicious rise of temperature were detained and sent to hospital for observation and treatment.

Among 1,313 in-coming sea-going vessels containing 123,795 crew and 356,924 passengers which were inspected, 33 cases of infectious disease were reported by the Commanders of 27 vessels, comprising 11 cases of cholera, 4 of small-pox, 6 of chicken-pox, 7 of mumps, 2 of measles, 2 of

cerebro-spinal meningitis and one case of typhoid. Six more cases of infectious disease were detected on medical inspection.

Under the Vaccination Act of 1909, 411 vessels were inspected and on 33 of them 38 cases of infectious diseases were detected. The disinfection of 595 vessels and of the effects of 622 crew and 5,074 passengers was carried out.

No segregation for quarantine purposes was effected during the year and the old plague segregation camp at Kings's Bank was closed down and handed over to the Public Works Department on the 5th June 1926.

The wharves were periodically trapped for rats, 256 being destroyed while 6, which were sent for bacteriological examination for plague bacilli, were reported negative. These figures are of little value and it would be more to the point if systematic sample trapping and examination of all rats caught were carried out.

Twenty vessels were fumigated empty at Agents' request, 9 required fumigation to comply with measures in force at ports of destination, while the remaining 11 others were fumigated on account of rats on board.

The sanitation of the port area remained in the hands of the Port Health Officer, who, with the help of the necessary staff supplied by the Port Commissioners carried out several improvements. Dr. Crow has discharged his duties as Port Health Officer with his customary zeal and tact and my thanks are due to him and his staff.

My special thanks are due to the following gentlemen who have generously provided a supply of malted milk for issue to sick before despatch to hospital:—

Rai Bahadur S. R. Reddiar, Mr. T. C. Barnabas, K-I-H., Mr. Hurry Krishna Pillai, M.B.E., M.R.A.S., Mr. Chan Chor Khine, M.L.C.

## SECTION X.

### PERSONAL PROCEEDINGS AND GENERAL REMARKS.

41. *Director of Public Health.*—Lieutenant-Colonel E. Bisset, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., I.M.S., was in charge of the Department throughout the year. He inspected Bassein, Mandalay, Meiktila, Maymyo, Lashio, Namyo, Namtu and Hsipaw. He served as a member of the Committee appointed at the close of the year to enquire into the health of Rangoon and also attended the Conference of Medical Research Workers held at Calcutta from 13th to 18th December 1926. A report has been submitted to Local Government recording his impressions of the Conference.

42. *Assistant Directors of Public Health.*—On return from leave on the 11th January 1926, I held the post of first Assistant Director of Public Health and visited Insein, Meiktila, Myitkyina, Mergui, Victoria Point, Palaw, Palauk, Tavoy, Maymyo, Thazi, Pegu, Thatôn and Myaungmya, on sanitary inspection duty. I was also in charge of the Harcourt Butler Institute of Public Health from 1st December 1926. From the Middle of October to November 1st, 1926, I was placed on deputation in Madras studying the working of the Lady Willingdon Leper Settlement, Chingleput, and the Public Health Laboratories at the King Institute, Guindy. Major C. L. Bilderbeck, I.M.S., the second Assistant Director, proceeded on leave from 2nd July 1926 and in his place, Captain E. C. A. Smith, I.M.S., was appointed from the 11th August 1926. He inspected the sanitation of Toungoo, Pyawbwe, Yamèthin, Pyinmana and Prome Municipalities.

43. *Hygiene Publicity Officer.*—Consequent upon the reversion to the Medical Department on the 4th January 1926 of U Aung Tun, Hygiene Publicity Officer, U San Hla Aung, M.B., Ch. B. (Edin.), was appointed in that capacity with effect from 27th March 1926.

During the year 15 pamphlets on various health subjects were compiled, making a total of 75 pamphlets and leaflets, 24 card instructions and 16 lectures since the creation of the Hygiene Publicity Bureau in 1924.

Consequent on a Circular Note issued by the Local Government recommending the broadcast distribution of certain pamphlets, there was a great demand for pamphlets numbers 4—“General Hygiene”, 41—“Village Sanitation,” 50—“Dangers from Shallow Wells” and 56—“Notes on Personal Hygiene.”

A portable cinema projector for experimental use in district work and films on the following eleven subjects were purchased during the year:—

- |  |                                  |
|--|----------------------------------|
| (1) The war on mosquitoes.                   | (6) The might of pure milk.      |
| (2) Baby's bath and toilet.                  | (7) One scar or many (small-pox) |
| (3) The rat menace.                          | (8) Malaria.                     |
| (4) Mother's milk is the best<br>for babies. | (9) The fly.                     |
| (5) The Fly danger.                          | (10) The rat.                    |
|  | (11) Unhooking the hookworm.     |

Seven sets of magic lantern slides on each of the prevalent communicable diseases and infant welfare subjects were prepared for the use of the Hygiene Publicity Office, and to meet the demand from districts.

During the year the Hygiene Publicity Officer visited Prome, Shwedaung, Paungdè, Paukkaung, Paungdale and Padaung in May and Tharrawaddy, Thônzè, Zigôn, Letpadan, Gyobingauk, Minhla, Nattalin, Sitkwin, Okpo and Othegon in May and June and delivered addresses on Health topics with the aid of Magic Lantern slides. He also visited Shwebo Town and toured through the district for health propaganda.



work in August and September. He visited Thatôn and Kyaikto in December for the same purpose. He accompanied the Delegates of the British Social Hygiene Council, London, to Mandalay, Maymyo, Moulmein, and Bassein from 27th December 1926 to 24th January 1927.

The demand for Hygiene Publicity Bureau publications steadily increases and the services of the Hygiene Publicity Officer are in great demand.

A list showing the quantities of the Public Health Publications issued by this Department during the year will be found in Appendix E.

44. *Assistant District Health Officers.*—Lieutenant C. W. Rebeiro, I.M.D., Assistant District Health Officer, Myingyan, was on leave from the 12th May to 6th December 1926, during which period no substitute was appointed in his place. As last year, Assistant District Health Officers have been employed in Bassein, Prome, Akyab and Meiktila Districts, where their work had been satisfactory. U Maung Gale, M.B., Assistant District Health Officer, Bassein, was deputed in April to attend the malaria class at Saharanpur (India) and on return was for about two months employed on a malaria survey in Papun. Military Assistant Surgeon E. S. Feegrade, I.M.D., continued as Special Malaria Officer and conducted malaria surveys in Hsipaw and Lashio.

45. *Health Officers in selected Municipalities.*—Although the Local Government has sanctioned the appointment of four Health Officers in selected municipalities, offering to contribute half the pay, only Akyab has so far taken advantage of the proposal. Prome, Henzada and Pegu are in process of obtaining qualified full-time Health Officers. Dr. K. T. Jungalwala, D.P.H., remained as Health Officer, Maymyo, till 13th December, when he proceeded on three months' leave, Dr. J. A. Anklesaria, D.P.H., acting for him during the period.

46. *Co-option of Civil Surgeons as District Health Officers and delegation of powers by District Councils.*—In spite of the Local Government's circular letter No. 439—U.-24, dated the 18th September 1924, defining the position of the Civil Surgeon as District Health Officer, and stating in clear terms the responsibilities of District Councils in respect of Public Health administration in rural areas, 13 District Councils have not as yet delegated any powers to their District Health Officers under section 80 (1) (e) of the Burma Rural Self-Government Act. The Local Government have again addressed the authorities concerned on the subject.

47. *Public Health Inspectors in Rural Areas.*—In the 28 districts to which the Burma Rural Self-Government Act has been wholly or partially extended, only 23 Public Health Inspectors have hitherto been appointed and 12 districts are still without any Inspectors. When it is remembered that these districts comprise 287 circles, each in need of at least one Inspector it becomes evident how terribly backward our rural

health service is. Under the most favourable conditions it must take a number of years to turn out sufficient trained Inspectors for rural areas. At present about 25 qualify annually.

48. *Epidemic Sub-Assistant Surgeons*.—During the year 19 Sub-Assistant Surgeons were employed in the Department and in addition the services of 23 more were requisitioned from time to time from the Medical Department for urgent epidemic duty. Sub-Assistant Surgeons were employed on epidemic and general sanitary duty in the following districts:—Tharrawaddy, Hanthawaddy, Insein, Prome, Bassein, Myaungmya, Pyapôn, Amherst, Toungoo, Mergui, Thayetmyo, Minbu, Magwe, Pakôkku, Mandalay, Kyauksè, Myingyan, Yamèthin, Lower Chindwin, and in the following stations in the Northern Shan States, *viz.*, Kyaukme and Hsankhai. Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Saw Moses Dwe, was employed on malaria duty at Mergui. Sub-Assistant Surgeon U Tin was deputed for malaria training at Saharanpur in April and on return was posted to assist Dr. Feegrade, Special Malaria Officer, in his malaria surveys of Hsipaw and Lashio. Sub-Assistant Surgeon S. C. Bannerjee was on epidemic duty in Yamèthin and Kyauksè Districts and was for two months detailed for a malaria survey at Sahmaw in the Myitkyina District. He was also sent to Saharanpur (India) for special malaria training in October.

The work of epidemic Sub-Assistant Surgeons is improving steadily. They are of the greatest value in the early stages of an epidemic and their work in this connection has been praiseworthy. Between epidemics they act in effect as Assistant District Health Officers inspecting, advising, verifying vital statistics and vaccination and acting as the agents of the Hygiene Publicity Officer in carrying out health propaganda. They are in fact apostles of hygiene in village tracts preparing the way for the fuller district health service which is still to come and sowing the seeds of the "sanitary idea" in the minds of the people. Arrangements are being made to obtain more magic lanterns and slides to provide the Sub-Assistant Surgeons with a set each. Much credit is due to these officers, who in spite of early local opposition, born of ignorance and prejudice, have succeeded in gaining the confidence of the people and in arousing a public opinion favourable to progress.

The weekly diaries submitted by Epidemic Sub-Assistant Surgeons, show that they have inoculated 13,730 persons against cholera and 4,290 against plague. They have verified 3,350 cases of vaccination and treated 4,740 malaria patients. Sub-Assistant Surgeon U Chit Pe did excellent work in Magwe District in the face of a severe outbreak of cholera, popularising inoculation and carrying out other preventive measures. Other Sub-Assistant Surgeons who deserve mention include Sub-Assistant Surgeon U Mai in the Thatôn District, U Hnit and U Kan Ah Yoo in the Tharrawaddy District, S. C. Banerjee in the Yamèthin and Kyauksè Districts, U Tha Saing in Tharrawaddy District and U Kin Maung Gyi in the Yamèthin District.

The support given to the work of the Epidemic Sub-Assistant Surgeons by local authorities varies greatly. It is gratifying to note that interest in their work is on the increase and that their recommendations for sanitary improvements are being paid more heed to as time goes on. In this connection, mention may be made of the example set by the President and members of the Municipal Committee, Yenangyaung, who with their families were inoculated against plague during an epidemic, "*pour encourager les autres*," and of the hearty co-operation of U Ko Gyi, Chairman, Magwe District Council, who toured with the Epidemic Sub-Assistant Surgeon, giving lectures and popularising inoculation in villages. Not a few village headmen have rendered valuable help to Epidemic Sub-Assistant Surgeons in stamping out cholera and other epidemics. On the other hand, it must be noted that in some villages, *thugyis* failed to take ordinary precautions in the face of an epidemic or to carry out measures suggested by the Sub-Assistant Surgeons, especially in matters of segregation and evacuation.

The Epidemic Sub-Assistant Surgeon has now established his position in our public health system and the demand for his services greatly exceeds the available supply of men.

49. *The Harcourt Butler Institute of Public Health.*—The equipment of the Harcourt Butler Institute of Public Health has been completed and the sanctioned staff has been engaged. All the chemical analytical work in connection with public health, hitherto performed by the Chemical Examiner, has now been taken over by the Public Health Institute. U Thein Kin, A.T.M., B.A., F.C.S., formerly first Assistant to the Chemical Examiner has been appointed Chemist to the Institute, and a Chemical Examiner for purposes of the Ghee Adulteration Act. The transfer of the public health work from the Pasteur Institute is being effected gradually. Both the chemical and bacteriological laboratories are in active use now and analyses of water, sewage, foods and disinfectants are being carried out. The Institute was formally opened by His Excellency the Governor on the 14th January 1927.

50. *The Burma Public Health Association.*—Associated with the Institute of Public Health, is the formation of a Burma Public Health Association having the following objects :—

(1) To assist, so far as lies in its power, constituted authorities in the promotion of public health in Burma.

(2) To promote, so far as lies in its power, the spread of public health knowledge among the people of Burma.

(3) To hold an annual conference for the consideration and discussion of public health principles and practice as applied to Burma.

This Association is in course of formation.

51. *Public Health Inspectors' Training Class.*—The training class for Public Health Inspectors was held as usual during the year. Thirty-one students began the course, eight being students nominated by urban local authorities and three by rural. Out of twenty-seven candidates in the qualifying examination held in April 1927, twenty-three passed. The examiners were of opinion that the general average of the class was above that of last year, but commented upon the poor knowledge of English and elementary mathematics shown by many of the students.

52. *Public Health Codes and Regulations.*—Sanitary Rules for extensive public works have been drawn up with the object of preventing outbreaks of epidemic diseases, and have been submitted to the Local Government for incorporation in the Public Works Department Code now under revision. The Local Government have published rules regarding the initiation and preparation of sanitary works and projects—*vide* Department of Public Health Circular No. 50 of 1925. Regulations for the training and appointment of Public Health Inspectors have been printed and distributed.

53. *Model Bye-laws relating to Parboiling Paddy.*—Mention was made in the Report on the Public Health Administration of Burma for 1923, regarding a new process devised by Mr. J. Charlton, the Agricultural Chemist of Burma, to remove the nuisance arising from unpleasant effluence developed during the parboiling of rice by the usual method. A set of model bye-laws based upon Charlton's method was issued by the Local Government for the guidance of District Councils. It appears after a lapse of three years that no District Council has hitherto adopted these bye-laws. The Director of Agriculture, Burma, in his inspection notes of Letpadan on 19th March 1927 had occasion to remark as follows :—

“ In passing through Letpadan I took the opportunity as the paddy milling season is in full swing, to find out if the small rice mills which do parboiling, and of which there must be at least a dozen here, have adopted the process devised by the Agricultural Chemist. From the all-pervading stench emanating from these mills it is quite clear that nothing has been done . . . . These mills are a public nuisance from this point of view . . . . ” The Local Government has been again addressed to urge District Councils within whose jurisdiction parboiling takes place to adopt the Model Bye-laws referred to.

54. *Rangoon Health Enquiry Committee.*—A special committee, including the Director of Public Health, “ to enquire into and report on the causes of the recent epidemics and the general conditions affecting the public health of Rangoon, and to make recommendations for their

improvement" was appointed on the 10th September 1926. A preliminary meeting to decide procedure was held on the 18th September but regular meetings were begun only in December. The method of procedure consisted in collection of evidence, both oral and written, on the subjects of enquiry, followed by visits to different points of interest, such as slaughter-houses, lodging-houses, cooly barracks, slums, etc., by sub-committees consisting of two or more members. The enquiry was practically completed by the close of February 1927.

55. *Medical Inspection of Schools.*—Out of a total of 284 schools on the list, sanitary inspection reports of 123 schools (as against 87 in 1925) which were in charge of Medical Officers were received during the year. As a result of representations having been made of late that the present form of Sanitary Inspection Report is too complicated involving much clerical labour the form has now been revised and abridged considerably.

Of the 37,443 pupils on roll in the schools inspected, 92·89 per cent. were examined, an improvement of ·90 over 1925. Of these 60·87 per cent. were protected by primary vaccination only, 30·86 per cent. by re-vaccination, 4·10 per cent. by small-pox or inoculation and the remainder amounting to 4·17 were found unprotected.

There is a marked increase in the percentage of pupils suffering from defective vision, and defective teeth, heart, lung, and mental or nervous affections, as is evident from the figures given below for the past three years :—

Year.	Defective vision.	Percentage to total number of pupils examined.	Defective teeth.	Percentage.	Heart disease.	Percentage.	Lung disease.	Percentage.	Mental or nervous disease.	Percentage.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1923 ...	208	2·81	914	12·36	...	} Figures not available				
1924 ...	1,524	9·60	2,744	17·29	...					...
1925 ...	2,941	13·10	4,189	18·66	174		·78	147	·65	30
1926 ...	5,040	14·49	6,977	20·06	411	1·18	275	·79	247	·71

It is perhaps true that pupils are now more thoroughly inspected with the result that fewer cases of disease are being overlooked, but the fact that the percentages of those suffering from defective vision and defective teeth are increasing yearly is a matter of concern to all those interested in the welfare of the future generation. Regarding defective teeth, Miss Wisaham, one of the Inspectresses of Schools, states that in all schools under her charge defective teeth provide the greatest number of untreated cases. As regards defective vision, it would appear from reports that this cannot be attributed to defective lighting, to structural defects in buildings, or to class room fittings, as in the great majority of cases these points are reported to be up to standard. School

Medical Officers therefore have not on the whole given sufficient attention to the causes of this important defect and the influences of school environment and curriculum have not been sufficiently examined. Faulty lighting is one of the commonest causes ; yet only in one instance, that of Sagaing Anglo-Vernacular High School, is this cause suggested. The majority of parents do not appear to pay much heed to the recommendations of their school Medical Officers. In some cases this laxity may be due to poverty but in a far greater number of instances it appears to be due to ignorance and indifference.

The percentage of pupils affected with other diseases was as follows :—

Defective throat or nose (21·39) ; anæmia or enlarged spleen (4·63) ; skin diseases (4·86) ; alimentary disorders (3·36) ; common infectious diseases (1·87) ; defective hearing or ear disease (1·66) ; orthopædic defects (·70) ; tuberculosis (·44) ; and other unspecified diseases (2·54).

There is no doubt that medical inspections have contributed to the improvement in the health of certain schools. The Medical Officer of the Cushing High School, Rangoon, remarks that since the pupils have come to realise that medical inspection is something more than a joke, its value in the general improvement of the health of the school has been noticeable. In the report of the Bengal Academy, Rangoon, it is stated that the number of sufferers from enlarged tonsils and defective vision has decreased since last year and that this has been due to parents obtaining timely treatment. The Headmaster of St. Gabriel's School, Rangoon, reports that medical inspection has been a great blessing to the school and has resulted in great improvement to the health of the pupils.

Defects noticed by Medical Officers in buildings, furniture, and in general sanitation of the school area have been removed, as far as possible, by the school authorities except those which involve extensive structural alterations.

With a view to ensure adequate lighting, ventilation and space in school buildings towards which building grants are given, the Local Government have issued orders that the plans of such buildings are to be approved by the Director of Public Health before grants are accorded.

To systematise the medical inspection of schools and to co-ordinate the activities of school medical officers a proposal is now under consideration to create an appointment of Assistant Director of Public Health (Schools). Such an officer is urgently required to supervise the work of school medical officers some of whom are doing valuable work while others are not pulling their weight. In the absence of such supervision it is not possible to exercise adequate control.

56. *Sanitary Condition of Police Lock-ups.*—Of the 150 lock-ups in the Province, health conditions of only 79 were reported upon during the year. It has been ascertained that 133 Sub-Assistant Surgeons are in receipt of monthly charge allowances varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 25 for medical charge of lock-ups. In most cases reports were not received regularly every month.

Overcrowding was reported from Bogale, Pauk, Pinyinana, Salin, Mahlaing, Kyaunggon, Dedaye, Gyobingauk, Palaw, Minbu, Zigôn, Kyônpyaw, Bassein, Yeggyi and Kawkareik, the last five being overcrowded during most months of the year. Zigôn is one of the worst cases with overcrowding increasing as will be evident from the following table :—

*Table showing number of days in which Zigôn Lock-up was overcrowded.*

Year.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
1924	...	...	...	9	12	17	...	20	17	...	...	...	
1925	...	...	1	21	11	16	12	...	2	...	19	...	
1926	...	4	24	28	24	29	26	30	23	15	15	30	18

As a result of frequent representations made by this department it has been decided to construct at Zigôn a non-defensible Police-station in which surplus prisoners may be accommodated.

Detention of undertrials for over a month was reported from Pauk, Salin, Dedaye, Mogaung, Kawkareik and Nyaunglebin lock-ups and it is noteworthy that nearly all lock-ups in which prisoners are detained for long periods are also overcrowded.

Following upon a Conference on Lock-ups held at Government House in August 1926 important proposals were adopted regarding measures to be taken for the prevention of overcrowding and long detention in lock-ups and for prescribing a standard of diet and clothing for all undertrials. Such of these as have been approved by the Local Government are being given effect to gradually. A revised set of rules detailing the duties of Sub-Assistant Surgeons in charge of lock-ups has been drawn up and is now under consideration.

57. *Sanitary Condition of Mines.*—The report on the Burma Corporation Mines at Namtu along with a summary of the sanitary condition of the mines in Tavoy and Mergui Districts is published as Appendix C.

58. *The Burma Ghee Adulteration Act, 1917.*—Under this Act 82 samples of ghee were taken by the officers of the Rangoon Corporation, 29 of which were declared adulterated by the Chemical Examiner to the

Government of Burma. Of the defaulters two were warned departmentally as their samples were only slightly adulterated and one left the place before prosecution could be instituted. The remaining 26, together with 3 whose cases were pending at the close of 1925, were prosecuted with 24 convictions. Besides the above, 2 persons were prosecuted for refusing to sell ghee samples as required under the Act, one being fined while the case against the other was cancelled as he had left the town. The total fines realised on account of prosecutions amounted to Rs. 495.

It is noteworthy that although the Ghee Adulteration Act applies to the whole of Burma, action under its provisions was taken only in Rangoon.

The Local Government has under consideration a draft Bill to make better provision for the sale of Food and Drugs in Burma,

59. *Baby Week Celebrations.*—It has been customary to celebrate Baby Weeks in this province during pagoda festivals which are held at different seasons of the year in different places, and attract large crowds. The tendency is to amalgamate Baby and Health Weeks.

During the year Baby Weeks were held in Burma at Rangoon, Mandalay, Bassein, Moulmein, Kyauksè, Pegu, Sandoway, Thatôn, Tavoy, Magwe, Taunggyi and in the Shan States at Lashio, Hsenwi, Bahe, Bawgyo and Mongyai. The programme in each place varied in minor details, but generally included an opening ceremony, an exhibition of models bearing on infant welfare, personal and domestic hygiene; first aid, displays by Boy Scouts and Girl Guides, and lectures in English, Burmese and other languages, on maternity, infant welfare, epidemic diseases and cognate health topics; magic lantern demonstrations on health subjects; baby competitions, weighing and prize distribution; and the distribution of pamphlets, articles, booklets, etc., bearing on infant welfare, maternity and health topics.

Baby Weeks at Mandalay, Bassein, Tavoy, Pegu and Sandoway received financial assistance from the Burma Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society.

The Baby Week at Rangoon—the third of its kind to be celebrated—was held from February 23rd to 25th and was opened by His Excellency the Governor. It was organized by Lady Gilès with the assistance of prominent ladies and gentlemen of the city and was a great attraction.

60. *Rangoon Health Week.*—The third Rangoon Health Week organised under the auspices of the Burma Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society was opened by His Excellency the Governor at 5 p.m. on Monday, the 25th February 1926. In response to public demand, the Health Exhibition at the Jubilee Hall was open for ten days instead of six days as in the previous year. A special day was allocated for school children; two days were set apart as “paying” days (admission fee four annas); two



were reserved for ladies and the rest open to the general public. As last year, lectures, with magic lantern demonstrations, on health subjects were given in the exhibition grounds and in the various selected centres in the city.

61. *Submission of Annual Public Health Reports from Districts.*—As many as fifteen districts delayed the submission of reports, several having been received only in May. The preparation of this Provincial Report has been seriously impeded by such delay which it ought to be possible to avoid. Marked delay in submission occurred in the case of the following districts, *viz.* :—Tharrawaddy, Henzada, Shwebo, Toungoo, Mandalay, Myitkyina, Katha, and Upper Chindwin. Of the reports received, not a few were incomplete or incorrect in respect of the statements attached or information supplied, and had to be returned for completion or correction. The Deputy Commissioner, Henzada, remarks that the sanitary report of the Henzada District for the year was detained, for no apparent cause, in the office of the District Council, Henzada, for over 50 days. The report of the Water and Sewerage Engineer was not received till the 18th June 1927.

G. JOLLY, Major, I.M.S.,

*Offg. Director of Public Health, Burma.*

RANGOON, 27th June 1927.



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## APPENDIX A.

NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT OF THE WORKS CARRIED OUT BY THE  
WATER AND SEWERAGE ENGINEER FOR THE YEAR 1926.

## I.—WATER SUPPLY.

*Nyaunglebin.*—An estimate amounting to Rs. 2,01,720 for the water supply scheme of Nyaunglebin was prepared and sanctioned. The work is in progress.

*Letpadan.*—An estimate amounting to Rs. 97,285 for Letpadan water supply scheme and one for Rs. 9,435 for an extension of the scheme were prepared, sanctioned and the work completed.

*Prome.*—An estimate amounting to Rs. 1,68,303 for an improved water supply scheme of Prome was prepared and forwarded to the President, Prome Municipality, through the Commissioner, Pegu Division, for disposal.

*Tharrawaddy.*—An estimate amounting to Rs. 91,809 for the water supply of Tharrawaddy Town was prepared and forwarded to the President, Tharrawaddy Municipality, through the Commissioner, Pegu Division, for disposal.

*Maymyo.*—An estimate amounting to Rs. 60,000 for the improvement of water distribution to Maymyo town was prepared and forwarded to the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Burma, for sanction.

*Taungdwin.*—An estimate amounting to Rs. 2,223 for the water supply of Taungdwin was prepared and forwarded to the Commissioner, Mandalay Division. The estimate was sanctioned and work completed.

*Paungdè.*—An estimate amounting to Rs. 5,040 for the water supply scheme survey of Paungdè town was prepared and forwarded to the Commissioner, Pegu Division, for sanction and funds.

*Sitkwin.*—An estimate amounting to Rs. 9,505 for sinking a tube well and one amounting to Rs. 25,045 for water distribution scheme to Sitkwin town were prepared and duly forwarded to the Chairman, District Council, Tharrawaddy, for disposal.

*Paukkaung.*—An estimate amounting to Rs. 9,505 for water supply was prepared and forwarded to the Chairman, District Council, Prome, for disposal.

*Othegon.*—An estimate amounting to Rs. 9,505 for sinking a tube well and one amounting to Rs. 25,045 for water distribution scheme to Othegon were prepared and duly forwarded to the Chairman, District Council, Tharrawaddy, for disposal.

*Mônywa.*—An estimate amounting to Rs. 26,644 for improving the water supply of Mônywa was prepared and forwarded to the President, Mônywa Municipality.

*Yegyí.*—An estimate amounting to Rs. 33,678 was prepared and forwarded to the Chairman, District Council, Bassein, for disposal. The Council after consideration decided they could not finance such a scheme but that they really wanted drinking water in the dry weather. A scheme was then prepared amounting to Rs. 3,000 to fit the tube well with a hand pump and erect a small supply tank with necessary distributing mains. The work was sanctioned and duly completed.

*Obo Police Station.*—An estimate amounting to Rs. 5,000 for sinking a 6-inch diameter tube well was prepared, sanctioned and funded, and the work completed.

*Tharrawaddy Jail.*—An estimate amounting to Rs. 6,531 for Tharrawaddy Jail water supply scheme was prepared, sanctioned and the work completed.

*New Mental Hospital, Tadagale.*—An estimate amounting to Rs. 14,221 for the extension to external water distribution scheme (Male Section) was prepared, sanctioned and the work is in progress.

*Insein.*—An estimate amounting to Rs. 7,294 for sinking a tube well as a preliminary to a water supply scheme for Insein was prepared. The estimate was sanctioned, funded and the work completed.

*Windermere Park, Lower Area.*—An estimate amounting to Rs. 9,995 for the water distribution scheme was prepared and sanctioned. The work is in progress.

*Insein Veterinary School.*—An estimate amounting to Rs. 4,600 for a tube well connected with the water supply scheme was prepared, sanctioned and the work completed.

*Government Technical Institute, Insein.*—An estimate amounting to Rs. 7,350 for sinking a tube well for water supply to the Government Technical Institute was prepared, sanctioned and the work completed.

*Government Anglo-Vernacular School, Insein.*—An estimate amounting to Rs. 6,562 for sinking a tube well for water supply to the Government Anglo-Vernacular School, New Civil Hospital, Court Houses and Police Lines, was prepared, sanctioned and the work completed.

*Mandalay General Hospital.*—An estimate amounting to Rs. 7,014 for sinking a tube well for water supply was prepared, sanctioned and the work completed.

*Central Jail, Rangoon.*—An estimate amounting to Rs. 35,040 for improved water supply scheme was prepared and forwarded to the Superintendent, Central Jail, Rangoon; it was not sanctioned. Other estimates were prepared, one for Rs. 3,150 for pipe connections and the other for Rs. 1,491 for connecting up the pumping plant; both were sanctioned, funded, and the work completed.

### III.—SEWERAGE, SEWAGE DISPOSAL AND SANITATION SCHEMES.

Estimate amounting to Rs. 30,517 for extension to sewerage scheme (Male Section), New Mental Hospital, Tadagale. Work is in progress.

Estimate amounting to Rs. 7,844 for supply and fixing laboratory tables at the Institute of Public Health. Work completed.

Estimate amounting to Rs. 20,462 for sewerage scheme, Canal area, extensions to the Civil Hospital, Rangoon. Work is in progress.

Estimate amounting to Rs. 21,196 for sanitary installation to "G" and "H" Type quarters, Lower area, Windermere Park, Rangoon. Work completed.

Estimate amounting to Rs. 31,869 for sewerage scheme (gravity and pumping), Lower area, Windermere Park. Work completed.

Estimate amounting to Rs. 6,125 for laboratory arrangements and internal water supply to Anglo-Vernacular High School, Science Block, Bassein. Work is in progress.

Estimate amounting to Rs. 49,941 for sewerage scheme, Agricultural College, Mandalay. Revised estimate is under preparation.

Estimate amounting to Rs. 1,60,855 for sanitation, water distribution and sewerage scheme, General Hospital, Mandalay. Work is in progress.

Estimate amounting to Rs. 9,524 for revised laboratory arrangements to Government High School, Bassein. Work is in progress.

Estimate amounting to Rs. 24,909 for sanitary installation to Hospital Block, Dysentery Ward, Quarters for Superior Male and Female European (Male Section) and Quarters for Lesser Staff, New Mental Hospital, Tadagale. Work is in progress.

Estimate amounting to Rs. 22,360 for proposed sanitary installation and sewerage scheme, Government House, Mandalay. Work is not yet started.

Estimate amounting to Rs. 10,223 for sanitary installation and pumping arrangements, etc., to Police Supply Depôt, 47th Street, Rangoon. Work completed.

Estimate amounting to Rs. 6,724 for temporary sewage connections to Civil Hospital, Canal Street area, Rangoon. Work completed.

Estimate amounting to Rs. 8,427 for supplying and fixing laboratory tables at the Institute of Public Health, Rangoon. Work completed.

Estimate amounting to Rs. 1,63,340 for house sanitation schemes to 42 buildings (Group No. 3), New Cantonments, Mingladon. Work is in progress.

Estimate amounting to Rs. 34,978 for sanitary installation (revised) and original for gas installation to main building, Veterinary School, Insein. Work is in progress.

Estimate amounting to Rs. 21,434 for sanitary installation to Electrician's Quarters, Superior Indians, etc., to New Mental Hospital, Tadagale. Work completed.

Estimate amounting to Rs. 21,392 for sanitary installation, Engineering College, Rangoon University. Work is in progress.

Estimate amounting to Rs. 8,200 for twelve-seated rough latrine and improvements to water supply of existing latrine, 41, Lewis Street, Rangoon. Work completed.

#### IV.—BAZAARS.

*Hlegu.*—Plans for construction of a bazaar at Hlegu was received from the Chairman, District Council, Insein, which was returned unapproved with certain remarks.

*Thônzè.*—The bazaar was completed during the year and a certificate as to the design and construction was issued.

*Insein.*—Plans and estimate was received from the President, Insein Municipality, for the construction of fish bazaar at Insein, returned duly approved.

*Bassein.*—Plans and estimate for improvement of Bassein bazaar received from the President of the Municipality, were returned duly examined.

*Pakôkku.*—Plans and estimate for certain alterations to Pakôkku bazaar buildings received from the President, were returned duly approved.

#### V.—LAYOUTS.

*Dago.*—A scheme was received from the Director of Public Health, Burma, and it was returned duly approved for sanction of the Public Health Board.

*Syriam.*—A scheme for the layout of a piece of land between Thein Kyaung and Burma Oil Company's railway line, received from the Director of Public Health, Burma, was examined and returned duly approved.

*Bogale.*—A scheme for reclamation of the town received from the Director of Public Health, Burma, was examined and reported on.

*Thabyegon Town.*—A scheme was examined and reported on.

*Lamaing Railway Town.*—A scheme for layout of the town received from the Director of Public Health, Burma, was returned duly examined.

## VI.—DRAINAGE SCHEMES.

*Kalemyo.*—A scheme for drainage was examined and returned to the Director of Public Health, Burma, with certain remarks.

*Tharrawaddy.*—An estimate amounting to Rs. 1,502 for the survey of Tharrawaddy drainage scheme was prepared and forwarded to the President, Tharrawaddy Municipality.

*Myanaung.*—The survey work on Myanaung drainage scheme was completed during the year and estimate is under preparation.

*Sadoway.*—A scheme received from the Director of Public Health, Burma, was examined and returned duly approved.

*Paungdè.*—The survey for the drainage of Paungdè was completed during the year and an estimate is under preparation.

*Singaing Town.*—A scheme was received from the Director of Public Health, Burma, which was examined and duly reported on.

*Myaungmya.*—A scheme for constructing pucca drains, received from the President, Myaungmya Municipality, was examined and returned to the Commissioner, Irrawaddy Division, with certain remarks.

A. J. HINGSTON, —17-6-27,

*Water and Sewerage Engineer, Public Works Department, Burma.*



## APPENDIX B.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL PUBLIC HEALTH BOARD,  
BURMA, FOR THE YEAR 1926.

1. The constitution and functions of the Board remained unchanged throughout the year.

The six members elected by the Burma Legislative Council and the two members nominated by the Hon'ble Minister for Education commenced their term of office in January.

2. There were three meetings of the Board during the year under report as compared with five meetings in 1925. The number of projects considered by the Board at these meetings was 30 as against 39 in 1925. The total grants sanctioned during the year under report amounted to Rs. 10,98,669 as compared with Rs. 3,21,650-8-0 in the previous year. A detailed statement of the grants sanctioned is appended to this report.

3. The Projects Sub-Committee of the Board held five Meetings during the year and considered 26 projects, of which, 15 were approved technically and 11 referred back for further particulars. The Sub-Committee also considered the Report on the metering of piped water supplies in Municipal towns in the Punjab and submitted its recommendations to the Board.

4. Besides the projects detailed in the statement attached to this report, the Board had under consideration proposals for improving the water supply of the following Municipalities :--Prome, Magwe, Tharrawaddy, Minbu, Myingyan, Pyawbwe, Kyaiklat, Mergui and Pyu.

The Board also considered the drainage schemes of the following notified areas and Municipalities :—Tharrawaddy, Pyu, Kyangin, Mawlaik and Kyaukse.

5. The Board had under consideration the question of introducing a Bill for the conservation of underground water. The Report on the metering of piped water supplies in Municipal towns in the Punjab also received the Board's attention.

At its meeting held on the 27th August 1926, the Board decided to supply the *Rangoon Gazette* and other local newspapers with copies of its Minutes for publication. Effect has already been given to this decision.

The drafting of the Rules of Procedure to be observed by Local Bodies, in applying for grants referred to in the last report, was completed during the year and published in Department of Local Government (Municipal) Circular No. 50 of 1926, dated the 22nd November 1926.

6. A sum of Rs. 10,00,000 allotted in the Public Health Department Budget for 1926-27 was at the disposal of the Board for contribution to Local Bodies for public health purposes. This was supplemented by a sum of Rs. 1,60,000 during the year. Of this sum Rs. 5,60,000 was sanctioned for expenditure on the Mergui Sea Wall and Reclamation Scheme.

*Statement showing the grants sanctioned by the Provincial Public Health Board during the year 1926-27.*

Name of Project.	Amount Sanctioned	Remarks.
	Rs.	
1 Upkeep of Tharrawaddy water supply ...	864	
2 Construction of latrines at Sinbyugyun ...	1,500	
3 Sinking a tube well at Salin ...	7,552	
4 Pyapôn Water Supply Scheme ...	30,000	
5 Papun Malarial Survey ...	200	Rs. 108-12-9 refunded.
6 Mônywa Water Supply Scheme ...	60,000	
7 Sinking a tube well at Bassein ...	4,340	
8 Anti-malarial measures at Akyab ...	4,000	
9 Minhla Water Supply Scheme ...	40,000	
10 Mawlaik Jungle Clearing and Maintenance of Mosquito Brigade.	1,800	
11 reconditioning Kyaikto Lock and Sluice ...	62,159	Rs. 45,000 surrendered as not required during current financial year.
12 Yenangyaung Water Supply Scheme ...	1,00,000	
13 Taungdwingyi Water Supply Scheme ...	88,389	
14 Kyaikto Water Supply Scheme (Survey) ...	1,797	
15 Contribution to Kyaukpyu Municipal Committee to liquidate the balance of the loan of Rs. 30,000 granted for anti-malarial measures.	28,971	
16 Sinking a tube well at Insein ...	7,294	
17 Construction of a well at Sinbo, Myitkyina District.	4,105	
18 Construction of a well at Lonton, Myitkyina District.	2,658	
19 Construction of a tank at Thôngwa ...	23,000	
20 Nyaunglebin Water Supply Scheme ...	50,000	
21 Construction of latrines at Myittha, Singaing and Paleik, Kyauksè District.	2,165	
22 Mergui Sea Wall and Reclamation Scheme ...	5,60,000	Rs. 1,60,000 met by reappropriation.
23 Digging wells in the Sandoway District ...	2,875	
24 Digging surface wells, Bassein Town ...	10,000	
25 Anti-malarial Measures, Kyaukpyu (Reclamation).	2,000	
26 Yeyi Water Supply Scheme ...	3,000	
Total ...	10,98,669	

The following schemes sanctioned in previous years were completed during the year under report :—

Scheme.	Estimated Cost.			Completed Cost.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Mawlaik Conservancy Scheme ...	13,397	0	0	12,585	0	0
2. Construction of a wall round the Market at Maymyo.	7,637	0	0	7,637	0	0
3. Letpadan Water Supply Scheme ...	97,238	0	0	97,119	7	0
4. Construction of Bazaar Latrines at Myitkyina.	4,700	0	0	4,700	0	0
5. Reclamation of lowlying areas in Syriam Town.	7,004	0	0	7,004	0	0
6. Building a Clinic and Child Welfare Centre at Mônywa	6,912	0	0	6,912	0	0
Total ...	1,36,888	0	0	1,35,957	7	0

## APPENDIX C.

## SANITATION OF MINES.

## A.—Burma Corporation, Namtu.

## B.—TAVOY AND MERGUI DISTRICTS.

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A—*Namtu*.—During the year we were visited by Colonel Fenton, I.M.S., Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Burma, who made the following report :—

“ I visited the Burma Corporation European and Asiatic Hospitals on 27th and 28th April 1926 and was extremely pleased with the arrangements for the care of the sick.

“ Up-to-date facilities exist in all departments, Surgical, Medical, Laboratory, X-Ray, Out-Patient and Dispensing.

“ The nursing arrangements are in the capable hands of Miss Brown and Miss Munro.

“ Everything is admirably managed by the Chief Medical Officer, Dr. Slater, assisted by Dr. King.

“ The sanitary arrangements, both at Namtu and Bawdwin, are excellent.”

We also received a visit from Lieutenant-Colonel Bissett, the Director of Public Health, Burma, who expressed himself pleased with the sanitation of the area and of the adjoining villages of Panghai and Ehaung.

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*General Conditions.*

The health in the Corporation area has been good throughout the year.

Apart from a small outbreak of cholera at Namyao there has been no outbreak of any epidemic disease.

The Assistant Medical Officer at Namyao continues to examine all persons entering the area at this station.

*Construction.*

*Namyao*.—A new dispensary has been built here with quarters for the Assistant Medical Officer and Compounder.

*Mansam Falls*.—A new dispensary has been built here.

*Bawdwin*.—Plans are being drawn up to extend the present dispensary. The extension will include a ward for about 14 beds.

*Railway Medical Facilities*.—An Asiatic Assistant Medical Officer has been detailed during the wet season to visit daily the various stations and quarries on the Namtu-Namyao section. At other times of the year weekly visits are paid to all stations, etc., on the railway.

*Treatment of the Sick.*

I am pleased to report that the standard of treatment of the sick has steadily advanced.

The Assistant Medical Officers have shown persistent interest in their cases and the nursing staff have worked well and conscientiously.

The new radiographic outfit has worked satisfactorily, and has been found sufficient for all cases requiring this branch of investigation.

Courses of instructions in first aid treatment have been delivered to all Shift-Bosses in the mine.

### *Infectious Diseases, their Prevention and Treatment.*

*Plague.*—No cases.

Periodic rat-drives have been carried out. No plague-infected rats have been found.

*Cholera.*—Nineteen cases with 18 deaths occurred at Namyao in July 1926. The disease had been brought from down-country by coolies seeking work in the area. Immediate efforts were made to prevent the spread of the infection. This was rendered somewhat more difficult by the dispersal from Namyao of cholera-infected men. These, however, were discovered in the surrounding district, some in a dying condition and some already dead. The outbreak was speedily and successfully stamped out.

*Relapsing Fever.*—Thirteen cases occurred with one death. It is to be noted that all these cases occurred among in-coming coolies, many of whom had made the difficult journey from Yünnan. Every effort has been made to detect these cases as they enter the area. No less than 3,892 coolies were medically examined and "deloused."

The treatment by "Nab" injection has prove deffective.

*Typhoid.*—Six cases occurred with one death.

*Para-typhoid.*—No cases.

*Small-pox.*—One mild case occurred at the Mansam Falls power station. During the year 77 persons have been vaccinated.

### *Special Diseases.*

*Rabies.*—No cases.

Four cases of dog-bite were sent to the Pasteur Institute, Rangoon, and received the preventive course.

As a precaution against rabies and on account of the dog nuisance some hundreds of ownerless and diseased dogs were killed in and around Namtu during the spring.

*Leprosy.*—No cases.

*Beri-beri.*—One case.

*Epidemic Dropsy.*—Four cases.

*Tuberculosis.*—Forty-nine cases occurred with 26 deaths. One of the difficulties in dealing with this disease is the fact that patients often do not present themselves for treatment until the infection is well advanced.

*Malaria.*—An appendix to this report gives the statistics of this disease in the various areas. In quoting statistics I wish to point out that we have to contend with a large moving population. During the dry season thousands of Chinese coolies arrive after a perilous journey of three—four weeks from Yünnan; a large percentage of these are found to be infected with the malarial parasite.

Unremitting attention is given to the drainage of the area and to possible breeding grounds for mosquitoes.

The total number of cases for Namtu are :—

Year.	In-patients.	Out-patients.	Total.
1925 ...	1,238	9,112	10,350
1926 ...	1,586	8,017	9,603

A decrease of 747 compared with 1925.

For Namtu positive blood examinations revealed :—

Malignant tertian parasites 495 cases.

Benign tertian parasites 545 cases.

Quartan tertian parasites 26 cases.

In Bawdwin Malaria parasites were found in 639 cases.

Malignant tertian parasites in 340 cases.

Benign tertian parasites in 214 cases.

Quartan tertian parasites in 85 cases.

*Ankylostomiasis*.—Eight cases occurred in the whole of the Corporation area. There is no indication that infection occurs in the mine. At the same time a constant supervision of the mine sanitation is maintained.

*Schistosomiasis Japonica*.—No cases.

We are always on the look out for this disease ; already 31 coolies this dry season have been specifically examined in this connection.

#### *Industrial Diseases.*

*Plumbism*.—Twenty-one cases have been treated ; most of these were mild and no deaths occurred. The diagnosis of these cases are now being confirmed by laboratory methods.

*Miners' Phthisis*.—One case occurred in a European Shift-Boss. This man had spent many years in various mines throughout the world and was strongly suspected of having developed the disease prior to his arrival in Bawdwin.

#### *Workmen's Compensation Act.*

Under this Act every accident involving loss of time, however trivial, has to be reported. This naturally makes our totals appear large. Out of the total of 1,526 accidents under this heading only 172 cases came under the Government category of serious, *i.e.* incapacitated for 20 days or more. Of the remainder only 57 came under the Insurance Act category for compensation in respect of pay, etc., *i.e.* incapacitated for ten days or more. Thus only 229 cases qualified for compensation—in my opinion a very low figure—when one considers the inexperience and carelessness of the cooly, the large number of employees running into several thousands, and the varied types of machinery, etc.

#### *Veterinary and Allied Diseases.*

*Rabies*.—Four dogs' brains were sent to the Pasteur Institute, Rangoon, for examination. No positive results were received.

*Rinderpest*.—At our invitation the Government Veterinary Officer made two inspections of the immediate surrounding district during the year. In all, 5 cases were seen by him.

#### *Sanitary Department.*

*Water Supply*.—Every care is being taken of the various sources of supply in the area. Several samples of water have been examined, the reports for which have been satisfactory.

*Milk Supply*.—I am pleased to record that more stringent regulations have recently been instituted, and that our powers of control have been increased. These, I am sure, will lead to a better supply of this important article of diet.

*Food Supply.*—Our Sanitary Inspectors maintain a constant watch over the various native bazaars in and around the area, and are empowered to seize food not fit for human consumption.

*Namyao.*—Following the outbreak of cholera here the sanitary conditions and the water supply were reviewed. A Sanitary Inspector has been appointed to the area and various improvements have been introduced.

*Conservancy.*—No new work has been carried out in this connection. Our water carriage system of trough latrines with septic tanks in the crowded areas continues to work satisfactorily.

B. L. SLATER, M.B., B.S. (Lond.),  
Chief Medical Officer, Burma Corporation, Ltd., Namyao.

#### B.—MINES IN TAVOY AND MERGUI DISTRICTS.

Three mining camps in the Tavoy District were inspected during the year by the District Health Officer, Tavoy, *viz.*, the Kanbawk, Kalonta and Wagon mines, having populations of 414, 40 and 82 respectively. The housing accommodation generally was spacious and good, but in one of the two cooly barracks in Kanbawk there was overcrowding. Water supply was either from a stream close by or from wells. The wells were protected and the water reported good and potable. The most unsatisfactory feature is that there are no latrines provided for labourers at any of these mines, a defect that must favour the spread of hookworm disease.

Malaria is very prevalent in the Tavoy mines area, a spleen count of children under ten years yielding an index of 95 per cent. The dispensary in Kanbawk is now staffed by a licensed medical practitioner.

There are about ten mining companies in the Mergui District employing a labour force of approximately 1,000, mostly Chinese, the majority being opium addicts.

Provisions were obtained either from Tavoy or Mergui about twice a month during the dry weather, and about once in three or four months during the rains. Foodstuffs were of good quality, although there was a deficiency in vegetables in the hot weather. Water supply in most of the mines is obtained either from a stream or from unprotected wells. Temporary huts constructed of bamboo and thatch with raised flooring were provided for the coolies. There was no overcrowding. Although pit latrines were in use in some of the mines, the majority resorted to the jungle. Malaria was the chief prevailing disease in the mining camps. Quinine and other drugs for fever were stocked in practically every mine. Only one of the mining companies employed a medical attendant, and there was no hospital, even temporary, in the mining area.

Birth, death and vaccination registers were provided to big mining companies who have agreed to maintain their own registration. The smaller companies have combined together to form a registration circle.

## APPENDIX D.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE PORT HEALTH  
DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1926.

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1. *Inspection of Incoming Vessels.*—Vessels from Indian, foreign and riverine ports numbered 1,452 or 15 more than in 1925, and they carried 133,385 members of the crews and 370,416 passengers, 40,198 more than in 1925. Of the above vessels 1,059 were from Indian ports and 379 from Foreign ports against 1,063 and 370 in 1925.

*Vessels Visited.*—(a) *Sea-going.*—Those numbered 1,313, a decrease on 1925 of 8. They carried 123,795 members of the crew and 356,924 passengers, making a total of 480,619 inspected. The total number of persons inspected including out-going is 557,954.

*Vessels not visited.*—(b) *Burma Coastal Vessels.*—Under General Department Notification No. 34, dated the 26th March 1924, the inspection of the above vessels were discontinued. These were 125 in numbers and were reported to have carried 9,061 members of the crew and 13,110 passengers.

2. *Regulations under which they were visited.*—(A)—General Department Notification No. 73, dated the 13th March 1917 (Parts I to VII). Fifty vessels came under this regulation and reported.

*Infectious Diseases.*—Thirty-three cases of infectious diseases (10 less than in 1925) were reported by the Commanders of 30 vessels including 11 cases of cholera (on 10 vessels) out of which 3 buried at sea, 2 sent to Rangoon mortuary and 6 removed to Contagious Diseases Hospital.

The other cases reported included 4 cases of small-pox (on four vessels), 6 cases of chicken-pox (on five vessels), 2 cases of measles (on two vessels), 7 cases mumps (on six vessels), 2 cases of cerebro spinal meningitis (on two vessels) and one case of typhoid (on one vessel). Out of the above 2 cases of small-pox, 3 cases of chicken-pox, 1 case of cerebro spinal meningitis were landed at other ports and those remaining were removed to hospital in Rangoon. On the above six vessels, 6 more infectious cases were detected at the medical inspection, *i.e.*, 1 case of small-pox, 2 cases of chicken-pox, 2 cases of measles and 1 case of mumps.

Twenty-five deaths from non-infectious diseases were reported on 20 vessels, 2 cases of measles were detected.

(B) *Vaccination Act, 1909.*—Vessels inspected under this Act were 408 in numbers. On 33 of these vessels 38 cases of infectious diseases were detected during the inspection, *viz.* small-pox 5, chicken-pox 22, measles 7, mumps 2, typhoid 2. Out of these 2 cases of mumps were left on board and the remainder were removed to hospital in Rangoon.

(C) The number of vessels inspected under Notification No. 229, dated the 2nd September 1919, but not liable to inspection under one of the foregoing, comprised 855 cargo and passenger vessels. Of these 148 were oil steamers of the Oil Companies which moored below the Hastings shoal and were inspected by the Works Doctors, who sent their reports to this office.

3. *Measures.*—As a result of the visits paid under the Regulations referred to in paragraph 2 the following measures were carried out :—

(1) *Inspection.*—The number of passengers inspected was 344,932 as follows:—

Under Vaccination Act	...	...	...	288,726
Under Vaccination Act (adjudged as non-labourers)	...	...	...	34,366
Under Influenza Notification	...	...	...	21,840

The following were the results of these measures:—

(a) *Infectious Cases Reported and Detected.*—Aggregated 79, viz. cholera 11, small-pox 10, chicken-pox 29, measles 14, mumps 10, cerebro spinal meningitis 2, and typhoid. 3. Out of these 46 cases were detected during the inspection under the current notifications, *i.e.*, the Vaccination and Influenza Notifications.

(b) *Inflamed and Enlarged Glands.*—Twenty-one cases were sent for examination of gland tissue, no plague bacilli were detected.

(c) *Suspects sent to Hospitals.*—For observation, for temperature, diarrhoea, and undefined skin rashes number 2,522.

(d) Out of 2,522 cases sent for observation 10 cases of influenza, 1 case of dengue developed, 23 lepers and 49 cripples were detected during inspection.

(2) *Disinfection (a)* of effect of 622 crew and 5,074 passengers of infected vessels was carried out.

(b) Disinfection of 595 vessels were carried out, of which 80 were washed down with disinfectant solution for infectious diseases.

(3) *Vaccination.*—Labourers and crew numbering respectively 288,726 and 50,158 were inspected for the presence of good marks of vaccination, of the former 44,186 and of the latter 1,680 were vaccinated on arrival by the Corporation Vaccinators, making a total 45,866.

(4) *Segregation* can only be imposed on vessels arriving plague-infected.

*Port Health Camp* was entirely closed during the year and the building, etc., were handed over to the Public Works Department on the 3rd June 1926.

4. *Vessels Visited (a) Riverine.*—Fourteen vessels carrying 529 crew and 382 passengers reported the occurrence of infectious or suspicious diseases and underwent the usual measures, 9 for cholera, 4 for suspicious deaths and one for typhoid.

5. *Vessels in Harbour Visited.*—Sixteen vessels underwent disinfection measures, 1 for plague, 6 for cholera, 3 for chicken-pox, 1 for mumps, 1 for pneumonia, 1 for suspicious illness and 3 for ordinary death.

*Inspection of Out-going Vessels.*—Those proceeding to ports beyond India numbered 534 or 9 less than in 1925. All the 33,354 Asiatic and African members of the crew and the 23,515 deck passengers of these vessels had their effects disinfected and 47,650 crew and 29,685 passengers including Europeans were inspected. Three thousand four hundred and thirty-eight baggage coolies were inspected and their body clothes and uniforms disinfected prior to their handling passengers' baggage. Temperatures were tested on 500 crew and passengers and 160 were found normal, while 261 with fever were allowed to embark on the Commanders' responsibility. Three hundred and eleven passes were given to relatives of passengers to see them off.

*Results.*—Seventy-nine cases of suspicious rise of temperature were detained and sent to hospital for observation and treatment.

No case of plague is known to have developed among the crew and passengers of those vessels on their outward voyages.



6. *Inspection of Measures to Prevent the Ingress of Rats into Vessels* at wharves was frequently carried out. At present the system is imperfectly supervised, the guards do not fit the ropes and are in disrepair.

7. *New Members of Crew Inspected prior to Signing on the Ships* Articles were 2,839 and of these 2,725 were passed fit and 114 were rejected, chicken-pox 1, pyrexia 1, debility 2, ringworm 33, scabies 20, gonorrhœa 28, skin disease 4, syphilis 1, chancre 4, abscess 1, heart disease 1, hernia 3, phimosis 3, and enlarged glands 2.

*Fumigation of Vessels at Agents' Request.*—Twenty vessels were fumigated while empty, 256 rats were destroyed, 6 rats were sent for bacteriological examination for plague bacilli with negative results. Nine vessels required fumigation in order to comply with measures in force at ports of destination and others were fumigated on account of rats on board.

*Fend off Certificates* were requested by the Agents of several steamers. Action was taken to see that the requirements were duly carried out.

#### *Miscellaneous Transactions and Remarks.*

*Examination of Port Commissioners' Officers and Employees.*—Examination was carried out on 63 candidates on 63 separate occasions for fitness to join the service, of whom 60 were passed fit.

Infectious diseases diagnosed among the employees of the Port Commissioners' establishments included cholera 1, chicken-pox 5, mumps 2, typhoid 2, influenza 164 and dengue 95.

*Port Commissioners' Dispensary.*—The dispensary was opened in 1921. It is staffed as in 1923. The daily average attendance of old and new cases was 11,344, making a total of 35,281.

*Sanitation of Port Commissioners' Foreshore.*—The sanitation of the port area was undertaken by the Port Health Officer.

The Port Commissioners supplied the following staff :—

Sanitary Inspector	...	...	...	1
Assistant Sanitary Inspector	...	...	...	2
Sub-Inspector	...	...	...	1
Clerk	...	...	...	1
Jemadars	...	...	...	2
Maistries	...	...	...	6
Conservancy	...	...	...	56
Rat Smoking	...	...	...	6
Rat Trapping	...	...	...	6
General Cleaning	...	...	...	8
Office Washing	...	...	...	4

Very useful work had been done and the sanitation of the Port Commissioners' area has improved considerably.

*Vaccination.*—The whole of the Port Commissioners' employees were examined for vaccination and 2,725 were vaccinated as compared with 3,499 in 1925. The vaccination programme started on the 21st February 1926 and was completed on the 18th March 1926. There were no cases of small-pox among Port Commissioners' employees, although the town was heavily infected.

Ratting and trapping (220 traps) have given 19,151 rats. A detail of work is as follows :—

Number of rats destroyed by smoking	...	...	9,028
Number of rats destroyed by trapping	...	...	10,123
Rat holes destroyed	...	...	21,267

*Rat Destruction in Port Commissioners' Area.*—The system is the same as in 1921.

*Port Health Employees and Port Health Police.*—The number of constables who reported sick were 80.

The disinfecting stoves were closed for 1,253 hours.

The non-infectious diseases dealt with numbered 6,029 or 136 less than in 1925.

*Casualty.*—I regret to report the deaths of the following of my staff—Mr. M. Azeczooddeen Shab, Head Clerk, died of heart failure on the 24th November 1926. Mr. S. C. Dass, Tally Clerk, died of tuberculosis of lungs on the the 30th May 1926.

*Port Health Staff.*—The staff have all worked loyally.

I should like to thank the undernoted kind-hearted gentlemen for supplying me with malted milk, so that all sick were able to get a cup of milk before being sent to hospital :—

Rai Sahib S. R. Reddiar.

Mr. T. C. Barnabas, K-I-H.

Mr. Hurry Krishna Pillay, M.B.E., M.R.A.S.

Mr. Chan Chor Khine, M.L.C.

RANGOON, 4th April 1926.

C. G. CROW,  
*Port Health Officer, Rangoon.*

TABLE No. I.—Statement showing In-coming Sea-going Vessels arrived during the year ending the 31st December 1926.

Month.	From Indian Ports.					From Foreign Ports.					Total.						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
		Number of vessels.	Number of crew.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Number of vessels.	Number of crew.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Number of vessels.	Number of crew.
January	...	104	9,358	21,958	1,570	566	365	24,459	33	3,060	826	228	65	31	1,150	137	12,418
February	...	96	8,551	28,286	2,023	659	531	31,499	38	2,912	1,140	250	96	57	1,543	134	11,463
March	...	105	9,505	21,306	2,150	655	634	24,745	44	3,671	960	250	102	58	1,370	149	13,176
April	...	89	8,236	15,062	1,746	527	433	17,768	46	4,407	2,555	1,035	266	103	3,959	135	12,643
May	...	96	8,477	22,225	2,414	759	611	26,009	27	2,620	1,112	184	71	55	1,422	123	11,097
June	...	76	7,089	20,721	1,843	557	476	23,597	28	2,723	1,110	231	77	49	1,467	104	9,812
July	...	95	8,417	22,547	1,800	611	528	25,486	27	2,415	1,156	211	101	63	1,531	122	10,832
August	...	78	7,320	20,051	1,631	495	405	22,582	27	2,603	964	193	89	49	1,295	105	9,923
September	...	78	7,111	19,925	1,724	770	531	22,950	25	2,446	1,078	175	72	27	1,352	103	9,557
October	...	75	7,205	24,475	1,815	847	539	27,676	32	3,103	1,430	375	170	86	2,061	107	10,308
November	...	83	8,088	45,852	2,524	1,152	684	50,212	28	2,866	1,906	537	257	104	2,804	111	10,954
December	...	84	8,170	45,638	2,937	782	770	50,127	24	2,503	2,341	455	95	79	2,970	108	10,673
Total	...	1,059	97,527	308,046	24,177	8,380	6,507	347,110	379	35,329	16,578	4,124	1,461	761	22,924	1,438	132,856

TABLE No. I.—Statement showing In-coming Sea-going Vessels arrived during the year ending the 31st December 1926—concl'd.

Month.	Total.					Medical inspection and observation.										Disinfection.	
	Number of passengers.					Total inspected.		For temperature.		For vaccination.			Passengers.		Vessels.	Effects of Crew.	Passengers.
	(18) Males.	(19) Females.	(20) Boys.	(21) Girls.	(22) Total.	(23) Crew.	(24) Passengers.	(25) Tested.	(26) Sick.	(27) Found protected.	(28) Vaccinated on wharf.	(29) Found protected.	(30) Vaccinated on wharf.	(31)			
January	22,784	1,798	631	396	25,609	10,199	23,437	348	187	4,547	260	16,468	3,673	51	88	109	
February	29,426	2,273	755	588	33,042	9,552	30,203	375	221	3,784	363	21,474	4,589	50	...	48	
March	22,266	2,400	757	692	26,115	10,711	23,209	315	145	4,478	144	15,862	3,312	52	...	356	
April	17,617	2,781	793	536	21,727	10,527	19,959	146	110	4,190	42	11,524	2,176	65	73	211	
May	23,337	2,598	830	666	27,431	8,637	24,051	356	152	3,937	102	17,149	2,735	51	65	404	
June	21,831	2,074	634	525	25,064	7,869	23,699	360	189	3,536	167	16,689	2,905	50	39	313	
July	23,703	2,011	712	591	27,017	8,804	25,762	387	213	4,048	139	17,961	3,455	51	76	573	
August	21,015	1,824	584	454	23,877	7,958	22,510	371	205	3,785	80	15,653	2,856	48	66	368	
September	21,003	1,899	842	558	24,302	7,788	23,092	358	191	3,490	150	16,222	2,677	46	...	423	
October	25,905	2,190	1,017	625	29,737	8,537	27,789	456	259	4,073	67	19,299	2,897	52	...	580	
November	47,758	3,061	1,409	788	53,016	8,970	50,653	503	388	4,187	60	37,398	6,544	47	215	228	
December	47,979	3,392	877	849	53,097	8,604	50,568	425	360	4,423	106	38,841	6,367	32	...	1,461	
Total	324,624	28,301	9,841	7,268	370,034	108,156	344,932	4,400	2,620	48,478	1,680	244,540	44,186	595	622	5,074	

TABLE NO. II.—Statement showing the amount of work done in connection with Out-going Vessels bound for Ports beyond India during the year ending the 31st December 1926.

Month.	(1)	Shore Inspection.										Results of Inspection.							
		Deck Passengers.					Saloon Passengers.					Passes to relatives and friends.	Baggage coolies.	Temperatures.					
		Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Asiatic crew.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.			Total.	Tested.	Normal.	Allowed on medical certificate or at Commander's request.	Cases detained.	
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	
January	40	2,801	1,348	120	41	37	1,546	973	271	131	18	25	445	9	203	311	20	9	2
February	60	3,494	1,234	115	36	33	1,418	1,436	337	205	36	36	614	34	288	251	5	11	9
March	73	3,532	1,741	194	84	79	2,098	1,924	409	304	72	59	844	58	345	431	19	18	6
April	60	3,005	1,459	146	60	53	1,718	2,180	481	371	50	42	944	42	319	221	4	12	6
May	55	2,653	2,135	257	145	90	2,627	1,636	344	175	60	51	630	36	279	341	12	12	10
June	38	2,573	1,646	181	109	83	2,019	913	191	88	30	24	333	9	216	321	2	23	7
July	41	3,095	2,481	240	152	92	2,965	962	254	95	40	41	430	27	307	601	19	35	6
August	37	2,339	1,582	85	38	19	1,724	982	147	58	19	9	233	8	150	67	19	37	11
September	35	2,501	1,926	228	124	71	2,349	869	251	133	36	39	459	37	317	631	18	37	8
October	35	2,507	1,339	139	69	50	1,597	919	251	95	24	19	389	29	311	521	22	20	10
November	29	2,180	1,296	129	55	41	1,521	739	214	117	21	19	371	14	303	391	15	21	3
December	31	2,674	1,683	156	59	35	1,933	763	277	154	24	23	478	8	400	32	5	26	1
Total	534	33,354	19,870	1,990	972	683	23,515	14,296	3,427	1,926	430	387	6,170	311	3,438	500	160	261	79

TABLE No. II.—Statement showing the amount of work done in connection with Out-going Vessels bound for Ports beyond India during the year ending the 31st December 1926—concl'd.

Month.	Diseases.				Disposal of Sick.				Disinfection.				Fumigation with Clayton Apparatus at Agent's request.			
	(21) Plague.	(22) Small-pox.	(23) Chicken-pox.	(24) Fever and other ailments.	(25) Civil General Hospital.	(26) Municipal Observation Hospital.	(27) Contagious Diseases Hospital.	(28) Passengers' Residence.	(29) Indo-Burma Medical Hall	(30) Asiatic crew and deck passengers.	(31) Boots and shoes.	(32) Baggage coolies.	(33) Boxes.	(34) Vessels.	(35) Sulphur consumed.	(36) Time spent.
January	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	4,347	1,108	203	731	1	175	7 15	220
February	...	...	...	9	4	4	1	...	4,912	1,507	288	1,379	1	365	12 0	330
March	...	...	...	6	1	4	1	...	5,630	1,834	345	1,198	3	847	25 0	1,000
April	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	4,723	1,028	319	960	...	...	...	...
May	...	...	...	10	...	7	3	...	5,280	1,410	279	1,008	1	310	11 0	275
June	...	...	...	7	2	4	1	...	4,592	961	216	895	7	2,200	82 0	1,820
July	...	...	...	6	2	3	...	...	6,060	1,098	307	1,123	1	430	12 0	275
August	...	...	...	11	...	1	...	...	4,063	850	150	872	1	850	26 30	390
September	...	...	...	8	...	7	...	...	4,850	1,376	317	1,007	1	100	4 30	140
October	...	...	...	10	1	8	...	...	4,104	764	311	817	2	920	29 0	605
November	...	...	...	3	1	1	1	...	3,701	758	303	583	2	525	17 30	505
December	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	4,607	762	400	851	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	79	13	56	7	...	56,869	13,456	3,438	11,424	20	6,722	226 45	5,560

TABLE NO. III.—Statement showing the Infectious and other diseases reported and detected on Incoming Sea-going and Riverine Vessels during the year ending the 31st December 1926.

Diseases.	Sea-going.				Riverine.		In Port.		Disposal of cases.						Corpses.							
	Number of vessels.	Cases.			Number of vessels.	Cases.	Number of vessels.	Cases.	Contagious Diseases.	Hospitals.				Left on Board.	Left at other Ports.	Total.	Buried at sea.	Rangoon Mortuary.	Buried by relatives.	Total.		
		Total.	Reported.	Detected.						Observation.	Rangoon General Hospital.	Military.	Leper.								Residence.	(18)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cholera	10	11	11	...	9	18	6	8	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	26	3	4	1	11	
Small-pox	9	10	4	6	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox	22	29	5	24	...	...	3	3	30	...	...	...	...	...	2	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	9	14	3	11	...	...	...	...	8	4	...	...	...	...	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mumps	8	10	7	3	...	...	1	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhoid	3	3	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dengue	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suspicious illness	...	2,432	112	2,320	...	2	1	3	18	2,098	21	25	...	141	131	3	2,437	...	...	...	...	...
Ordinary illness	...	56	7	49	...	...	1	1	...	7	26	...	7	17	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leprosy	...	23	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	23	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enlarged Glands	...	21	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deaths (ordinary)	20	25	25	...	4	4	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	8	...	...	...	32
Total	83	2,647	177	2,470	14	25	16	20	84	2,137	51	31	...	171	151	23	2,648	27	12	5	...	44

## APPENDIX E.

LIST SHOWING THE NUMBER OF COPIES OF PUBLICATIONS DISTRIBUTED  
FROM THE HYGIENE PUBLICITY BUREAU DURING 1926.

[Note.—All publications are in Burmese unless otherwise stated.]

A.—*List of Pamphlets and Leaflets Distributed.*

Serial No.	Title.	No. of copies distributed.
A.	Care of Infants ... ..	17,632
B.	Babies' Food .. ..	18,253
C.	Babies' Language ... ..	10,368
D.	Babies' Development ... ..	16,450
E.	Why do Babies Cry ... ..	15,651
1.	Small-pox, Cholera and Plague ... ..	23,466
2.	Small-pox and Vaccination ... ..	23,206
3.	Malaria ... ..	18,688
4.	Notes on Hygiene ... ..	78,279
5.	An Outline of a Talk on Care of Babies ... ..	15,343
6.	The Village Well ... ..	20,479
6A.	The Village Well (in English) ... ..	3,635
7.	The Careless Boatman—a parable on health (in English and Burmese).	14,193
8.	The Wicked <i>Nat</i> ... ..	16,556
9.	Facts about Venereal Diseases (for Men) ... ..	12,980
9A.	Facts about Venereal Diseases (for Men) (in English).	3,783
10.	Prophylactic Inoculation against Cholera ... ..	10,408
10A.	Prophylactic Inoculation against Cholera (in English).	1,034
11.	Feeding of Children ... ..	13,945
12.	Facts about Venereal Diseases (for Women) ... ..	14,135
13.	Facts about Venereal Diseases (for Women) (in English).	3,277
14.	Duties of Parents—How to keep Babies Well	13,633
15.	Hints on Sickness of Babies ... ..	21,368
16.	Hookworm Disease ... ..	15,254
17.	Hookworm Disease (in English) ... ..	3,871
18.	Leprosy ... ..	13,505
19.	Leprosy (in English) ... ..	3,938
20.	Consumption ... ..	18,748
21.	Consumption (in English) ... ..	6,634
22.	A Dialogue of Plague ... ..	19,429
23.	A Dialogue of Plague (in English) ... ..	5,322
24.	Cholera and its Preventive Measures ... ..	17,522
25.	Happiness Destroyed by Small-pox ... ..	21,908
26.	Happiness Destroyed by Small-pox (in English)	4,175
27.	Flies ... ..	13,342
28.	Flies (in English) ... ..	3,455
29.	Blindness amongst Babies ... ..	12,159



LIST SHOWING THE NUMBER OF COPIES OF PUBLICATIONS  
DISTRIBUTED—*contd.*

*A.—List of Pamphlets and Leaflets Distributed—concl'd.*

Serial No.	Title.	No. of copies distributed.
30.	Blindness amongst Babies (in English) ...	2,873
31.	Malaria and Mosquitoes ...	13,317
32.	Malaria and Mosquitoes (in English) ...	2,551
33.	Mosquitoes ...	8,107
34.	Mosquitoes (in English) ...	2,360
35.	Vaccination and Inoculation ...	15,215
36.	Antenatal Care and Confinement ...	13,584
37.	Antenatal Care and Confinement (in English) ...	1,425
38.	Sanitation of Fairs and Pagoda Festivals ...	10,344
39.	Sanitation of Fairs and Pagoda Festivals (in English) ...	1,402
40.	Village Sanitation ...	67,811
41.	Village Sanitation (in English) ...	2,015
42.	Prevention of Influenza ...	10,873
43.	Prevention of Influenza (in English) ...	1,586
44.	Rabies ...	10,497
45.	Rabies (in English) ...	2,370
46.	Dysentery ...	10,860
47.	Dysentery (in English) ...	1,546
48.	Prevention is better than Cure (Plague) ...	9,524
49.	One of the Enemies of Mankind (Malaria) ...	10,859
50.	Dangers from Shallow Wells ...	67,326
51.	Measles and its Prevention ...	10,143
52.	Measles and its Prevention (in English) ...	1,014
53.	A Lesson on Consumption ...	9,254
54.	A Lesson on Malaria ...	9,609
55.	A Wise Collegian (Cholera) ...	9,906
56.	Notes on Personal Hygiene ...	64,308
57.	The Dangers of Small-pox ...	14,746
58.	The Dangers of Small-pox (in English) ...	1,908
59.	A Lesson on Microbes ...	10,139
60.	The Story of Maung Meik, the Leper ...	9,394
Total No. of copies distributed ...		9,52,890

*B.—List of Cards and Posters Distributed.*

Card No. 1.	Blindness amongst Boys and Girls ...	3,174
" "	2. Blindness amongst Boys and Girls (in English) ...	1,838
" "	3. Blindness among Men and Women ...	3,375

LIST SHOWING THE NUMBER OF COPIES OF PUBLICATIONS  
DISTRIBUTED—*concl.*

B.—*List of Cards and Posters Distributed—concl.*

Serial No.	Title.	No. of copies distributed.
Card No. 4.	Blindness among Men and Women (in English).	2,018
„ „ 5.	Consumption ... ..	3,929
„ „ 6.	Consumption (in English) ... ..	2,067
„ „ 7.	Cholera ... ..	5,155
„ „ 8.	Cholera (in English) ... ..	1,747
„ „ 9.	Malaria ... ..	3,950
„ „ 10.	Malaria (in English) ... ..	2,338
„ „ 11.	Small-pox ... ..	2,574
„ „ 12.	Small-pox (in English) ... ..	2,035
	Total ...	34,200
Poster 1.	Small-pox ... ..	2,042
„ 2.	Cholera ... ..	2,042
	Total of Posters and Cards distributed ...	38,284
	Total of Publications distributed ...	9,52,890
	GRAND TOTAL ...	9,91,174

STATEMENT A.—Statement showing the Income and Expenditure on Civil Sanitary Works for the financial year 1925-26.

Name of Division.	Total Income.	Total Expenditure.	Amount spent on			
			Water supply.	Drainage.	Conser-vancy.	Other Sanitary Works.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>Towns in—</b>						
Arakan Division ...	3,69,299	2,30,039	39,671	30,768	88,549	71,051
Pegu Division ...	1,84,19,390	42,48,026	16,12,638	64,800	9,11,872	16,58,716
Irrawaddy Division ...	16,75,791	3,29,084	28,027	14,308	2,08,905	77,844
Tenasserim Division ...	16,05,152	2,51,108	14,193	3,977	2,16,911	16,027
Magwe Division ...	6,40,187	1,24,236	15,218	5,078	87,367	16,573
Mandalay Division ...	27,73,064	5,06,800	1,64,734	53,929	1,58,050	1,30,087
Sagaing Division ...	5,89,450	1,38,514	27,245	2,000	82,325	26,944
Total ...	2,60,72,333	58,27,807	19,01,726	1,74,860	17,53,979	19,97,242
<b>Districts in—</b>						
Arakan Division ...	7,26,022	7,835	...	...	1,403	6,432
Pegu Division ...	19,12,060	1,54,400	8,966	...	45,580	99,854
Irrawaddy Division ...	32,47,083	70,651	13,557	1,703	30,856	24,535
Tenasserim Division ...	12,25,908	22,634	1,694	...	20,466	474
Magwe Division ...	7,02,657	72,168	13,989	6,358	31,426	20,395
Mandalay Division ...	4,45,682	58,139	18,982	...	25,420	13,737
Sagaing Division ...	15,70,379	1,05,518	13,707	1,442	44,409	45,960
Total ...	98,29,791	4,91,345	70,895	9,503	1,99,560	2,11,387
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,59,02,124	63,19,152	19,72,621	1,84,363	19,53,539	22,08,629
<b>Federated Shan States—</b>						
Towns ...	2,43,886	53,923	12,840	3,221	30,234	7,628
Districts. ...	76,16,222	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	78,60,108	53,923	12,840	3,221	30,234	7,628

## ANNUAL STATEMENT No. I.--Births registered in the

1 No.	2 Divisions and Districts.	3 Population according to Census of 1921.			4 Number of births registered.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
ARAKAN DIVISION.							
1	Akyab ...	308,317	265,723	574,040	7,523	7,065	14,588
2	Kyaukpyu ...	96,569	103,304	199,873	1,424	1,288	2,712
3	Sandoway ...	55,304	56,725	112,029	2,362	2,180	4,542
PEGU DIVISION.							
4	Rangoon ...	238,716	106,789	345,505	3,760	3,553	7,313
5	Pegu ...	235,324	210,296	445,620	5,496	5,370	10,866
6	Tharrawaddy ...	246,261	246,168	492,429	6,127	5,769	11,896
7	Hanthawaddy ...	201,043	163,581	364,624	4,538	4,301	8,839
8	Insein ...	154,767	134,773	289,540	3,910	3,603	7,513
9	Prome ...	182,803	188,772	371,575	6,336	6,187	12,523
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.							
10	Bassein ...	252,947	236,526	489,473	7,222	7,014	14,236
11	Henzada ...	273,439	277,481	550,920	9,370	9,062	18,432
12	Myaungmya ...	196,757	173,794	370,551	3,353	3,245	6,598
13	Ma-ubin ...	168,513	161,593	330,106	4,169	3,823	7,992
14	Pyapôn ...	156,721	132,273	288,994	2,740	2,503	5,243
TENASSERIM DIVISION.							
15	Thatôn ...	245,909	225,191	471,100	5,227	4,926	10,153
16	Amherst ...	223,348	194,562	417,910	6,567	6,307	12,874
17	Tavoy ...	80,994	75,792	156,786	3,328	3,116	6,444
18	Mergui ...	72,878	62,587	135,465	2,312	2,163	4,475
19	Toungoo ...	197,505	184,378	381,883	3,745	3,682	7,427
MAGWE DIVISION.							
20	Thayetmyo ...	125,283	130,123	255,406	4,379	4,315	8,694
21	Minbu ...	134,495	139,807	274,302	4,606	4,394	9,000
22	Magwe ...	211,686	211,566	423,252	5,531	5,390	10,921
23	Pakôkku ...	223,943	241,828	465,771	8,135	8,093	16,228
MANDALAY DIVISION.							
24	Mandalay ...	182,999	173,622	356,621	7,078	6,672	13,750
25	Kyauksè ...	70,449	72,228	142,677	2,698	2,551	5,249
26	Meiktila ...	137,573	152,324	289,897	3,700	3,607	7,307
27	Myingyan ...	213,294	228,714	442,008	5,688	5,349	11,037
28	Yamèthin ...	160,913	162,276	323,189	4,925	4,850	9,775
SAGAING DIVISION.							
29	Shwebo ...	184,708	206,576	391,284	6,643	6,206	12,849
30	Sagaing ...	155,054	171,854	326,908	4,532	4,392	8,924
31	Lower Chindwin ...	156,693	186,187	342,880	5,066	5,088	10,154
Total ...		5,545,205	5,277,413	10,822,618	152,490	146,064	298,554

## Districts of Burma during the year 1926. (Paragraph 9.)

5			6	7	8	9			10
Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.			Number of males born to every hundred females.	Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of population.	Excess of deaths over births per 1,000 of population.	Mean ratio of births per 1,000 during previous five years.			No.
Male.	Female.	Total.				Male.	Female.	Total.	
13.11	12.31	25.41	106	5	...	14.04	12.91	26.95	1
7.12	6.44	13.57	111	4	...	11.34	10.23	21.57	2
21.08	19.46	40.54	108	17	...	18.32	17.13	35.45	3
10.88	10.28	21.17	106	...	14	9.48	8.89	18.37	4
12.33	12.05	24.38	102	3	...	13.99	12.95	26.95	5
12.44	11.72	24.16	106	3	...	14.51	13.79	28.30	6
12.45	11.80	24.24	106	7	...	14.34	13.46	27.80	7
13.50	12.44	25.95	109	4	...	14.33	13.47	27.80	8
17.05	16.65	33.70	102	5	...	14.88	14.11	28.99	9
14.75	14.33	29.08	103	9	...	11.49	10.79	22.28	10
17.01	16.45	33.46	103	12	...	15.47	15.11	30.58	11
9.05	8.76	17.81	103	3	...	11.73	11.35	23.08	12
12.63	11.58	24.21	109	5	...	14.54	13.63	28.17	13
9.48	8.66	18.14	109	4	...	10.37	9.62	20.00	14
11.10	10.46	21.55	106	6	...	12.15	11.33	23.47	15
15.71	15.09	30.81	104	12	...	14.84	13.55	28.39	16
21.23	19.87	41.10	107	20	...	18.31	17.07	35.38	17
17.07	15.97	33.03	107	12	...	16.46	15.11	31.58	18
9.81	9.64	19.45	102	1	...	12.20	11.45	23.65	19
17.15	16.89	34.04	101	11	...	15.41	14.14	29.55	20
16.79	16.02	32.81	105	5	...	16.93	16.22	33.15	21
13.07	12.73	25.80	103	7	...	14.07	13.13	27.19	22
17.47	17.38	34.84	101	13	...	18.78	18.21	36.99	23
19.85	18.71	38.56	106	7	...	20.60	19.54	40.14	24
18.91	17.88	36.79	106	2	...	19.46	18.43	37.90	25
12.76	12.44	25.21	103	9	...	12.95	12.58	25.53	26
12.87	12.10	24.97	106	8	...	13.45	12.94	26.39	27
15.24	15.01	30.25	102	9	...	16.65	15.99	32.64	28
16.98	15.86	32.84	107	9	...	17.48	16.87	34.35	29
13.86	13.43	27.30	103	8	...	13.89	13.53	27.42	30
14.77	14.84	29.61	100	9	...	17.20	16.83	34.02	31
14.09	13.50	27.59	104	7	...	14.57	13.79	28.36	

## ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. II.—Statement of Births and Deaths registered

1 No.	2 Divisions and Districts.	3 Area in square miles.	4 Average population per square mile.	5 Population (Census 1921).			6 Births.		7 Number of deaths registered.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Total number.	Birth-rate per 1,000 of population.	Male.	Female.	Total.
ARAKAN DIVISION.											
1	Akyab ...	5,056	113·54	308,317	265,723	574,040	14,588	25·41	6,275	5,607	11,882
2	Kyaukpyu ...	4,387	45·56	96,569	103,304	199,873	2,712	13·57	947	897	1,844
3	Sandoway ...	3,784	29·61	55,304	56,725	112,029	4,542	40·54	1,377	1,256	2,633
PEGU DIVISION.											
4	Rangoon ...	77	4,487·08	238,716	106,789	345,505	7,313	21·17	7,583	4,648	12,231
5	Pegu ...	4,083	109·14	235,324	210,296	445,620	10,866	24·38	5,276	4,396	9,672
6	Tharrawaddy ...	2,863	172·00	246,261	246,168	492,429	11,896	24·16	5,417	4,800	10,217
7	Hanthawaddy ...	1,866	195·40	201,043	163,581	364,624	8,839	24·24	3,361	2,893	6,254
8	Insein ...	1,903	152·15	154,767	134,773	289,540	7,513	25·95	3,515	2,920	6,435
9	Prome ...	2,915	127·47	182,803	188,772	371,575	12,523	33·70	5,451	5,109	10,560
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.											
10	Bassein ...	4,127	118·60	252,947	236,526	489,473	14,236	29·08	5,182	4,541	9,723
11	Henzada ...	2,872	191·82	273,439	277,481	550,920	18,432	33·46	6,006	5,727	11,733
12	Myaungmya ...	2,650	139·83	196,757	173,794	370,551	6,598	17·81	3,134	2,512	5,646
13	Ma-ubin ...	1,640	201·28	168,513	161,593	330,106	7,992	24·21	3,197	2,995	6,192
14	Pyapôn ...	2,148	134·54	156,721	132,273	288,994	5,243	18·14	2,321	1,730	4,051
TENASSERIM DIVISION.											
15	Thatôn ...	4,831	97·52	245,909	225,191	471,100	10,153	21·55	3,749	3,476	7,225
16	Amherst ...	7,059	59·20	223,348	194,562	417,910	12,874	30·81	4,065	3,644	7,709
17	Tavoy ...	5,308	29·54	80,994	75,792	156,786	6,444	41·10	1,677	1,625	3,302
18	Mergui ...	9,789	13·84	72,878	62,587	135,465	4,475	33·03	1,556	1,293	2,849
19	Toungoo ...	6,135	62·25	197,505	184,378	381,883	7,427	19·45	3,734	3,268	7,002
MAGWE DIVISION.											
20	Thayetmyo ...	4,750	53·77	125,283	130,123	255,406	8,694	34·04	2,935	2,937	5,872
21	Minbu ...	3,293	83·30	134,495	139,807	274,302	9,000	32·81	3,783	3,725	7,508
22	Magwe ...	3,687	114·80	211,686	211,566	423,252	10,921	25·80	4,035	3,797	7,832
23	Pakôkku ...	6,210	75·00	223,943	241,828	465,771	16,228	34·84	4,941	5,141	10,082
MANDALAY DIVISION.											
24	Mandalay ...	2,117	168·46	182,999	173,622	356,621	13,750	38·56	5,850	5,292	11,142
25	Kyauksè ...	1,282	111·29	70,449	72,228	142,677	5,249	36·79	2,551	2,426	4,977
26	Meiktila ...	2,287	126·76	137,573	152,324	289,897	7,307	25·21	2,434	2,334	4,768
27	Myingyan ...	2,746	160·96	213,294	228,714	442,008	11,037	24·97	3,828	3,779	7,607
28	Yamèthin ...	4,176	77·39	160,913	162,276	323,189	9,775	30·25	3,536	3,380	6,916
SAGAING DIVISION.											
29	Shwebo ...	5,714	68·48	184,708	206,576	391,284	12,849	32·84	4,669	4,721	9,390
30	Sagaing ...	1,825	179·13	155,054	171,854	326,908	8,924	27·30	3,196	3,060	6,256
31	Lower Chindwin	3,480	98·53	156,693	186,187	342,880	10,154	29·61	3,362	3,587	6,949
Total ...		115,060	94·06	5,545,205	5,277,413	10,822,618	298,554	27·59	118,943	107,516	226,459

in the Districts of Burma during the year 1926. (Paragraph 9.)

8 Number of deaths of males to every hundred deaths of females.	91 Deaths per 1,000 of population from											10 Mean ratio of deaths per 1,000 during previous five years.			11 No.
	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	All causes.			Male.	Female.	Total.	
									Male.	Female.	Total.				
112	1.53	.06	...	12.69	1.25	1.03	.44	3.71	20.35	21.10	20.70	18.32	18.65	18.47	1
106	.09	...	...	4.56	.26	.05	.15	4.13	9.81	8.68	9.23	17.77	16.12	16.92	2
110	.03	.11	...	10.36	.55	.38	.48	11.59	24.90	22.14	23.50	26.15	22.92	24.51	3
163	.43	.12	.74	1.20	4.91	10.65	.75	16.60	31.77	43.53	35.40	32.39	40.92	35.02	4
120	.26	.20	.14	6.42	.54	.61	.41	13.11	22.42	20.90	21.70	21.67	19.86	20.81	5
113	.81	.02	.54	9.96	1.10	.66	.49	7.16	22.00	19.50	20.75	21.15	19.33	20.24	6
116	.48	.14	...	3.36	.81	.79	.33	11.24	16.72	17.69	17.15	19.10	19.05	19.08	7
120	.77	.18	.11	7.31	1.17	.52	.40	11.77	22.71	21.67	22.22	19.79	18.93	19.39	8
107	1.25	.79	.61	10.68	1.68	.89	.56	11.97	29.82	27.06	28.42	24.35	22.10	23.21	9
114	.50	.09	.58	5.05	1.08	.91	.25	11.41	20.49	19.20	19.86	19.44	17.29	18.40	10
105	.80	.08	.21	6.41	.99	.68	.34	11.79	21.96	20.64	21.30	22.20	21.70	21.95	11
125	.43	.01	.23	3.68	1.18	.76	.23	8.72	15.93	14.45	15.24	19.65	18.11	18.93	12
107	2.00	.15	.30	2.84	.70	.64	.32	11.81	18.97	18.53	18.76	19.60	18.00	18.82	13
134	.84	.14	.15	4.06	1.12	.76	.43	6.53	14.81	13.08	14.02	16.92	15.32	16.18	14
108	.13	.32	.17	6.53	.80	.24	.23	6.93	15.25	15.44	15.34	15.76	15.61	15.68	15
112	.24	.34	.00	3.36	1.48	1.24	.33	11.44	18.20	18.73	18.45	17.35	16.58	16.99	16
103	...	...	...	13.44	.64	.71	.26	6.01	20.71	21.44	21.06	22.93	22.97	22.95	17
120	.01	...	...	11.74	1.68	.89	.45	6.27	21.35	20.66	21.03	20.32	18.94	19.68	18
114	.42	.15	.02	9.20	.84	.41	.23	7.06	18.91	17.72	18.34	19.58	17.39	18.52	19
100	.67	.06	.06	10.72	.29	.36	.35	10.47	23.43	22.57	22.99	23.11	21.49	22.28	20
102	.51	.00	.01	12.04	.79	.56	.50	12.96	28.13	26.64	27.37	27.40	25.35	26.36	21
106	1.16	.00	.34	3.85	.50	.57	.45	11.63	19.06	17.95	18.50	18.99	17.75	18.37	22
96	.33	.08	.44	7.69	.85	.60	.44	11.21	22.06	21.26	21.65	23.44	21.80	22.59	23
111	.13	.47	1.10	6.75	1.33	4.35	.38	16.74	31.97	30.48	31.24	36.39	34.64	35.54	24
105	.99	.26	.11	12.22	.34	.31	.57	20.10	36.21	33.59	34.88	32.85	31.07	31.95	25
104	.28	.08	.31	3.07	.32	.47	.39	11.52	17.69	15.32	16.45	20.07	17.23	18.57	26
101	.03	1.55	.15	3.41	.39	.44	.38	10.86	17.95	16.52	17.21	17.31	16.12	16.70	27
105	.77	.09	.28	6.12	.25	.77	.34	12.78	21.97	20.83	21.40	23.45	21.91	22.68	28
99	.01	.26	.03	8.55	.40	.66	.40	13.69	25.28	22.85	24.00	24.17	21.16	22.58	29
104	.56	.25	.27	4.26	.33	.21	.52	12.75	20.61	17.81	19.14	19.90	18.21	19.01	30
94	.01	.15	.66	6.61	.35	.37	.43	11.68	21.46	19.27	20.27	22.61	19.89	21.14	31
111	.57	.22	.27	6.73	.96	1.08	.39	10.71	21.45	20.37	20.92	21.66	20.24	20.97	

SUPPLEMENTARY ANNUAL STATEMENT II (a) PROVINCIAL—*Showing (I—XII) for the*

1 Areas.	2 Area in square miles.	3 Average population per square mile.	4 Population according to census of 1921.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.
Pyinwa Circle of Akyab District	80	29·88	1,247	1,143	2,390
Hill District of Arakan ...	1,500	13·94	10,790	10,124	20,914
* Salween District ...	2,666	18·90	26,811	23,568	50,379
Papun Town ...	...	...	901	513	1,414
Chin Hills District ...	8,000	13·76	54,122	55,957	110,079
Pakôkku Hill Tracts ...	3,100	6·47	9,840	10,203	20,043
* Bhamo District ...	6,903	16·36	56,888	56,072	112,960
Bhamo Town ...	...	...	4,933	2,808	7,741
* Myitkyina District ...	11,847	11·68	73,760	64,641	138,401
Myitkyina Town ...	...	...	3,107	1,849	4,956
* Katha District ...	7,721	30·27	118,103	115,603	233,706
Katha Town ...	...	...	2,583	1,870	4,453
* Upper Chindwin District ...	14,525	12·25	90,182	87,701	177,883
Mawlaik Town ...	...	...	1,672	743	2,415
* Northern Shan States ...	20,156	27·74	285,700	273,523	559,223
Lashio Town ...	...	...	2,046	1,402	3,448
* Southern Shan States ...	40,437	22·54	458,193	453,275	911,468
Loilem Town ...	...	...	552	446	998
Kalaw Town ...	...	...	1,822	1,175	2,997
Total ...	116,935	19·99	1,185,636	1,151,810	2,337,446

\* Includes Town.



*births and deaths in areas not included in the main statements  
year 1926.*

5			6	7			8	Remarks.
Number of births registered.			Birth-rate per 1,000 of population.	Number of deaths registered			Death-rate per 1,000 of population.	
Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.		
11	3	14	5·86	11	14	25	10·46	
80	95	175	8·37	88	79	167	7·99	
399	444	843	16·73	377	287	664	13·18	
13	10	23	16·27	18	12	30	21·22	
1,618	1,730	3,348	30·41	1,142	1,107	2,249	20·43	
229	262	491	24·50	235	238	473	23·60	
1,368	1,330	2,698	23·88	1,103	1,007	2,110	18·68	
83	102	185	23·90	130	72	202	26·09	
1,749	1,649	3,398	24·55	2,016	1,627	3,643	26·32	
74	66	140	28·25	156	59	215	43·38	
4,094	4,073	8,167	34·95	3,041	2,941	5,982	25·60	
45	62	107	24·03	81	63	144	32·34	
2,725	2,709	5,434	30·55	2,767	2,533	5,300	29·79	
23	21	44	18·22	22	15	37	15·32	
7,102	6,704	13,806	24·69	5,334	4,645	9,979	17·84	
75	61	136	39·44	118	63	181	52·49	
4,251	4,276	8,527	9·36	5,025	4,850	9,875	10·83	
14	27	41	41·08	12	7	19	19·04	
36	31	67	22·36	43	30	73	24·36	
23,626	23,275	46,901	20·07	21,139	19,328	40,467	17·31	

## ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. III.—Deaths registered in the Districts of

1	2					
No.	Divisions and Districts.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
ARAKAN DIVISION.						
1	Akyab ... ..	931	539	794	659	481
2	Kyaukpyu ... ..	228	136	163	161	100
3	Sandoway ... ..	90	66	389	92	73
PEGU DIVISION.						
4	Rangoon ... ..	947	926	971	981	966
5	Pegu ... ..	535	616	677	740	658
6	Tharrawaddy ... ..	733	629	618	482	568
7	Hanthawaddy ... ..	419	357	294	538	753
8	Insein ... ..	525	328	260	791	612
9	Prome ... ..	722	542	614	895	845
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.						
10	Bassein ... ..	873	584	697	799	784
11	Henzada ... ..	769	539	594	729	973
12	Myaungmya ... ..	492	290	535	543	511
13	Ma-ubin ... ..	484	351	668	706	443
14	Pyapôn ... ..	275	251	309	488	508
TENASSERIM DIVISION.						
15	Thatôn ... ..	650	488	481	455	550
16	Amherst ... ..	411	371	463	549	702
17	Tavoy ... ..	239	164	234	184	191
18	Mergui ... ..	203	186	183	204	121
19	Toungoo ... ..	405	285	436	364	504
MAGWE DIVISION.						
20	Thayetmyo ... ..	225	268	495	315	428
21	Minbu ... ..	600	462	561	581	457
22	Magwe ... ..	709	472	473	648	458
23	Pakôkku ... ..	900	692	839	857	811
MANDALAY DIVISION.						
24	Mandalay ... ..	1,050	873	1,021	930	788
25	Kyaukse ... ..	508	360	327	680	365
26	Meiktila ... ..	325	368	257	383	311
27	Myingyan ... ..	1,186	615	411	1,036	648
28	Yaméthin ... ..	398	355	391	432	504
SAGAING DIVISION.						
29	Shwebo ... ..	599	591	708	585	743
30	Sagaing ... ..	414	404	519	387	501
31	Lower Chindwin ... ..	456	333	357	763	662
Total ...		17,301	13,441	15,739	17,957	17,019
Ratio of deaths per 1,000 in each month.		1·60	1·24	1·45	1·66	1·57

Burma during each month of the year 1926.

3							4	5
June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total deaths registered during the year.	No.
808	1,133	1,267	1,638	1,179	938	1,515	11,882	1
164	154	176	179	142	102	139	1,844	2
425	146	100	577	124	69	482	2,633	3
1,114	1,437	1,258	1,006	886	858	881	12,231	4
886	1,113	884	1,259	664	739	901	9,672	5
1,109	1,501	1,154	856	756	824	987	10,217	6
646	790	613	411	597	452	384	6,254	7
415	1,035	539	369	876	358	327	6,435	8
949	1,423	1,335	933	770	782	750	10,560	9
788	1,022	792	816	1,044	854	670	9,723	10
847	1,241	1,390	1,214	1,162	1,022	1,253	11,733	11
504	487	467	514	389	474	440	5,646	12
430	618	581	538	573	399	401	6,192	13
358	369	320	283	302	302	286	4,051	14
643	757	818	555	603	553	672	7,225	15
727	806	876	880	728	600	596	7,709	16
340	317	237	315	261	332	488	3,302	17
326	321	264	284	282	213	262	2,849	18
549	823	722	805	663	668	778	7,002	19
730	450	509	689	399	374	990	5,872	20
431	654	560	522	864	885	931	7,508	21
532	670	633	944	657	912	724	7,832	22
770	810	831	770	853	1,011	938	10,082	23
795	934	806	784	1,115	1,027	1,019	11,142	24
264	390	305	354	478	495	451	4,977	25
601	477	567	436	404	379	260	4,768	26
484	657	455	390	783	450	492	7,607	27
578	693	764	656	635	629	881	6,916	28
876	733	766	629	825	1,095	1,240	9,390	29
604	569	473	416	704	615	650	6,256	30
446	689	524	513	811	745	650	6,949	31
19,139	23,219	20,986	20,535	20,529	19,156	21,438	226,459	
1'77	2'15	1'94	1'90	1'90	1'77	1'98	20'92	

## ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. IV.—Deaths registered according to Age

1 No.	2 Divisions and Districts.	3		4		5		6	
		Under 1 year.		1 year and under 5.		5 and under 10.		10 and under 15.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
ARAKAN DIVISION.									
1	Akyab ... ..	1,320	1,128	848	902	537	506	230	189
2	Kyaukpyu ... ..	243	191	78	60	56	41	20	26
3	Sandoway ... ..	616	509	101	144	72	59	27	27
PEGU DIVISION.									
4	Rangoon ... ..	1,263	1,080	701	740	180	205	136	101
5	Pegu ... ..	1,454	1,198	628	600	263	249	198	200
6	Tharrawaddy ... ..	1,390	1,266	715	699	284	266	209	196
7	Hanthawaddy ... ..	801	717	475	494	119	125	68	69
8	Insein ... ..	745	564	466	458	164	159	134	111
9	Prome ... ..	1,682	1,485	641	696	348	291	215	205
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.									
10	Bassein ... ..	1,593	1,420	505	509	244	231	193	164
11	Henzada ... ..	1,768	1,529	833	838	280	298	162	149
12	Myaungmya ... ..	739	635	376	367	152	160	124	98
13	Ma-ubin ... ..	768	678	483	476	184	197	116	118
14	Pyapôn ... ..	430	334	258	218	162	125	137	85
TENASSERIM DIVISION.									
15	Thatôn ... ..	706	664	517	513	251	241	177	178
16	Amherst ... ..	884	815	554	551	211	227	134	123
17	Tavoy ... ..	442	316	220	252	83	100	40	41
18	Mergui ... ..	301	268	251	234	109	107	51	61
19	Toungoo ... ..	766	682	406	364	167	191	168	149
MAGWE DIVISION.									
20	Thayetmyo ... ..	892	791	375	410	142	148	69	78
21	Minbu ... ..	1,132	1,030	520	539	190	189	77	62
22	Magwe ... ..	1,116	872	512	484	204	214	208	171
23	Pakôkku ... ..	1,374	1,249	932	946	292	279	141	134
MANDALAY DIVISION.									
24	Mandalay ... ..	2,106	1,807	590	657	200	213	142	143
25	Kyauksè ... ..	779	651	303	299	129	137	60	75
26	Meiktila ... ..	860	699	342	366	57	40	44	34
27	Myingyan ... ..	1,163	1,021	558	521	218	251	126	126
28	Yamèthin ... ..	1,087	998	484	505	149	204	120	95
SAGAING DIVISION.									
29	Shwebo ... ..	1,807	1,624	615	576	192	180	85	100
30	Sagaing ... ..	940	722	397	426	162	139	80	89
31	Lower Chindwin ... ..	1,005	1,015	554	550	219	234	119	111
	Total, Deaths ... ..	32,172	27,958	15,238	15,394	6,020	6,006	3,810	3,508
	Total, Population ... ..	131,269	136,391	534,388	554,521	665,315	673,733	648,260	609,818
	Total, Ratio per 1,000 living ... ..	245·08	204·98	28·51	27·76	9·05	8·91	5·88	5·75

*in the Districts of Burma during the year 1926. (Paragraph 16.)*

7		8		9		10		11		12		13
15 and under 20.		20 and under 30.		30 and under 40.		40 and under 50.		50 and under 60.		60 and upwards.		No.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
234	292	593	774	610	500	552	333	481	308	870	675	1
18	42	58	113	70	72	75	46	84	81	245	225	2
35	38	58	85	79	68	98	66	95	75	196	185	3
251	158	1,162	587	1,234	452	981	325	657	274	1,018	726	4
247	233	523	480	514	455	419	270	362	242	668	469	5
262	208	485	476	491	420	481	289	374	314	726	666	6
107	121	302	284	296	280	297	194	276	166	620	443	7
182	131	376	318	363	316	320	240	266	230	499	393	8
241	200	479	489	469	403	412	404	337	347	627	589	9
243	217	449	465	525	405	449	343	401	310	580	477	10
217	213	474	520	484	506	450	407	481	424	857	843	11
129	128	321	242	328	219	287	162	238	164	440	337	12
155	150	262	298	275	272	239	178	200	163	515	465	13
144	120	304	217	268	213	192	143	178	100	248	175	14
190	205	301	362	373	337	348	329	309	270	577	377	15
140	159	347	362	366	363	338	270	351	232	740	542	16
64	51	124	175	114	159	136	121	131	125	323	285	17
47	33	108	101	142	106	145	100	123	93	279	190	18
194	220	423	385	468	362	373	258	330	250	439	407	19
78	106	203	280	209	226	244	199	222	217	501	482	20
106	87	272	355	286	279	246	230	276	278	678	676	21
174	188	395	408	310	367	271	236	254	226	591	631	22
170	192	272	398	296	359	321	292	356	290	787	1,002	23
189	170	521	433	461	378	437	293	419	313	785	885	24
73	88	195	223	203	195	199	162	224	161	386	435	25
91	92	182	228	130	153	149	91	142	125	437	506	26
155	166	243	299	234	263	202	183	215	177	714	772	27
107	125	283	299	282	241	263	178	244	157	517	578	28
128	113	246	329	262	291	244	223	277	278	813	1,007	29
96	108	253	278	219	231	160	150	239	190	650	727	30
155	135	227	229	197	213	163	153	176	154	547	793	31
4,622	4,489	10,441	10,492	10,558	9,104	9,491	6,868	8,718	6,734	17,873	16,963	
543,201	566,316	986,827	926,484	805,282	653,264	570,043	499,720	347,411	344,624	313,209	312,542	
8'51	7'93	10'58	11'32	13'11	13'94	16'65	13'74	25'09	19'54	57'06	54'27	

## SUPPLEMENTARY ANNUAL STATEMENT No. IV (a) giving the Details

No.	Division and District.	Not exceeding one month.						Total of columns 5 and 8.	
		Male.			Female.				
		Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
ARAKAN DIVISION.									
1	Akyab ... ..	93	167	260	93	139	232	492	
2	Kyaukpyu ... ..	32	55	87	24	42	66	153	
3	Sandoway ... ..	76	119	195	63	105	168	363	
PEGU DIVISION.									
4	Rangoon ... ..	363	145	508	252	151	403	911	
5	Pegu ... ..	107	212	319	86	160	246	565	
6	Tharrawaddy ... ..	152	187	339	103	162	265	604	
7	Hanthawaddy ... ..	125	109	234	87	121	208	442	
8	Insein ... ..	55	132	187	55	85	140	327	
9	Prome ... ..	172	159	331	131	146	277	608	
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.									
10	Bassein ... ..	267	246	513	205	226	431	944	
11	Henzada ... ..	203	201	404	153	165	318	722	
12	Myaungmya ... ..	88	109	197	82	99	181	378	
13	Ma-ubin ... ..	53	135	188	65	115	180	368	
14	Pyapôn ... ..	63	79	142	52	54	106	248	
TENASSERIM DIVISION.									
15	Thatôn ... ..	59	120	179	56	127	183	362	
16	Amherst ... ..	110	149	259	94	172	266	525	
17	Tavoy ... ..	55	84	139	44	68	112	251	
18	Mergui ... ..	50	49	99	38	40	78	177	
19	Toungoo ... ..	79	107	186	62	102	164	350	
MAGWE DIVISION.									
20	Thayetmyo ... ..	93	111	204	100	103	203	407	
21	Minbu ... ..	163	121	284	102	132	234	518	
22	Magwe ... ..	153	156	309	117	126	243	552	
23	Pakôkku ... ..	325	264	589	262	233	495	1,084	
MANDALAY DIVISION.									
24	Mandalay ... ..	483	310	793	366	233	599	1,392	
25	Kyaukse ... ..	138	132	270	127	117	244	514	
26	Meiktila ... ..	74	51	125	49	58	107	232	
27	Myingyan ... ..	245	215	460	215	173	388	848	
28	Yamêthin ... ..	101	121	222	74	104	178	400	
SAGAING DIVISION.									
29	Shwebo ... ..	277	249	526	206	225	431	957	
30	Sagaing ... ..	172	134	306	151	92	243	549	
31	Lower Chindwin ... ..	166	149	315	150	179	329	644	
	Total ...	4,592	4,577	9,169	3,664	4,054	7,718	16,887	

*of Deaths by Ages under One year during the year 1926.*

Over one month and not exceeding six months.			Over six months and not exceeding twelve months.			Total male, columns 5, 10 and 13.	Total female, columns 8, 11 and 14.	Total.	No.
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.				
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
589	522	1,111	471	374	845	1,320	1,128	2,448	1
107	68	175	49	57	106	243	191	434	2
337	260	597	84	81	165	616	509	1,125	3
506	487	993	249	190	439	1,263	1,080	2,343	4
662	553	1,215	473	399	872	1,454	1,198	2,652	5
801	740	1,541	250	261	511	1,390	1,266	2,656	6
358	309	667	209	200	409	801	717	1,518	7
362	289	651	196	135	331	745	564	1,309	8
1,060	938	1,998	291	270	561	1,682	1,485	3,167	9
828	748	1,576	252	241	493	1,593	1,420	3,013	10
1,001	892	1,893	363	319	682	1,768	1,529	3,297	11
402	312	714	140	142	282	739	635	1,374	12
393	315	708	187	183	370	768	678	1,446	13
192	141	333	96	87	183	430	334	764	14
305	271	576	222	210	432	706	664	1,370	15
393	333	726	232	216	448	884	815	1,699	16
207	142	349	96	62	158	442	316	758	17
150	132	282	52	58	110	301	268	569	18
412	348	760	168	170	338	766	682	1,448	19
527	439	966	161	149	310	892	791	1,683	20
623	551	1,174	225	245	470	1,132	1,030	2,162	21
546	434	980	261	195	456	1,116	872	1,988	22
498	504	1,002	287	250	537	1,374	1,249	2,623	23
993	889	1,882	320	319	639	2,106	1,807	3,913	24
388	282	670	121	125	246	779	651	1,430	25
582	474	1,056	153	118	271	860	699	1,559	26
380	364	744	323	269	592	1,163	1,021	2,184	27
685	621	1,306	180	199	379	1,087	928	2,085	28
1,030	910	1,940	251	283	534	1,807	1,624	3,431	29
458	359	817	176	120	296	940	722	1,662	30
452	431	883	238	255	493	1,005	1,015	2,020	31
16,227	14,058	30,285	6,776	6,182	12,958	32,172	27,958	60,130	

## ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. V.—Deaths registered according

1 No.	2 Divisions and Districts.	3 Population (Census 1921).					Total.
		Christians.	Mahome- dans.	Hindus.	Burmese or Buddhists.	Other classes.	
ARAKAN DIVISION.							
1	Akyab ... ..	618	208,961	14,719	315,137	34,605	574,040
2	Kyaukpyu ... ..	136	4,479	634	178,451	16,173	199,873
3	Sandoway ... ..	956	5,251	376	100,878	4,568	112,029
PEGU DIVISION.							
4	Rangoon ... ..	25,310	62,070	125,626	114,319	18,180	345,505
5	Pegu ... ..	9,790	9,745	40,856	378,338	6,891	445,620
6	Tharrawaddy ... ..	8,074	5,421	9,179	467,558	2,197	492,429
7	Hanthawaddy ... ..	5,074	12,811	47,326	293,768	5,645	364,624
8	Insein ... ..	15,544	7,874	24,034	238,733	3,355	289,540
9	Prome ... ..	1,238	4,174	5,509	356,283	4,371	371,575
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.							
10	Bassein ... ..	32,630	9,994	14,947	428,546	3,356	489,473
11	Henzada ... ..	11,742	5,211	6,703	525,231	2,033	550,920
12	Myaungmya ... ..	21,198	11,451	9,533	324,315	4,054	370,551
13	Ma-ubin ... ..	11,984	6,001	6,833	302,862	2,426	330,106
14	Pyapôn ... ..	9,054	5,640	16,431	254,072	3,797	288,994
TENASSERIM DIVISION.							
15	Thatôn ... ..	3,811	13,405	21,112	430,329	2,443	471,100
16	Amherst ... ..	7,074	26,678	25,415	355,175	3,568	417,910
17	Tavoy ... ..	2,645	2,873	3,319	145,146	2,803	156,786
18	Mergui ... ..	6,153	11,645	6,613	104,617	6,437	135,465
19	Toungoo ... ..	35,442	8,163	19,575	297,980	20,723	381,883
MAGWE DIVISION.							
20	Thayetmyo ... ..	465	1,994	1,946	239,726	11,275	255,406
21	Minbu ... ..	174	1,223	1,995	265,885	5,025	274,302
22	Magwe ... ..	1,153	3,521	7,243	410,548	787	423,252
23	Pakôkku ... ..	307	1,022	842	460,158	3,442	465,771
MANDALAY DIVISION.							
24	Mandalay ... ..	8,329	23,209	22,061	299,327	3,695	356,621
25	Kyauksè ... ..	592	5,740	1,028	135,082	235	142,677
26	Meiktila ... ..	772	4,283	2,644	281,618	580	289,897
27	Myingyan ... ..	342	1,156	1,724	438,374	412	442,008
28	Yamèthin ... ..	2,416	12,908	6,220	298,565	3,080	323,189
SAGAING DIVISION.							
29	Shwebo ... ..	2,008	7,610	2,538	378,464	664	391,284
30	Sagaing ... ..	948	2,811	1,956	321,016	177	326,908
31	Lower Chindwin ... ..	334	1,025	1,299	340,065	157	342,880
Total ... ..		226,313	488,349	450,236	9,480,566	177,154	10,822,618



to classes in the Districts of Burma during the year 1926.

4						5						6
Number of deaths registered.						Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.						No.
Chris- tians.	Maho- medans.	Hindus.	Burmese or Buddhists	Other classes.	Total.	Chris- tians.	Maho- medans.	Hindus.	Burmese or Buddhists	Other classes.	Total.	
6	4,300	226	6,964	386	11,882	9.71	20.58	15.35	22.10	11.15	20.70	1
6	49	8	1,670	111	1,844	44.12	10.94	12.62	9.36	6.86	9.23	2
25	88	6	2,402	112	2,633	26.15	16.76	15.96	23.81	24.52	23.50	3
708	1,838	4,573	5,048	64	12,231	27.97	29.61	36.40	44.16	3.52	35.40	4
139	176	402	8,516	439	9,672	14.20	18.06	9.84	22.51	63.71	21.70	5
136	128	255	9,581	117	10,217	16.84	23.61	27.78	20.49	53.21	20.75	6
60	292	406	5,215	371	6,254	11.82	15.77	8.58	17.75	65.72	17.15	7
281	124	403	5,466	161	6,435	18.08	15.75	16.77	22.90	47.99	22.22	8
11	102	257	10,018	172	10,560	8.88	24.44	46.65	28.12	39.35	28.42	9
560	232	435	8,453	43	9,723	17.16	23.21	29.10	19.73	12.81	19.86	10
272	106	168	11,031	156	11,733	23.16	20.34	25.06	21.00	76.73	21.30	11
279	147	174	4,882	164	5,646	13.16	12.84	18.25	15.05	40.45	15.24	12
71	91	89	5,894	47	6,192	5.92	15.16	13.03	19.46	19.37	18.76	13
138	93	115	3,321	384	4,051	15.24	16.49	7.00	13.07	101.13	14.02	14
33	156	278	6,704	54	7,225	8.66	11.64	13.17	15.58	22.10	15.34	15
119	598	578	6,342	72	7,709	16.82	22.42	22.74	17.86	20.18	18.45	16
63	40	59	3,027	113	3,302	23.82	13.92	17.78	20.85	40.31	21.06	17
100	182	66	2,439	62	2,849	16.25	15.63	9.98	23.31	9.63	21.03	18
613	174	243	5,563	409	7,002	17.30	21.32	12.41	18.67	19.74	18.34	19
6	64	49	5,488	265	5,872	12.90	32.10	25.18	22.89	23.50	22.99	20
4	14	18	7,420	52	7,508	22.99	11.45	9.02	27.91	10.35	27.37	21
18	65	145	7,555	49	7,832	15.61	18.46	20.02	18.40	62.26	18.50	22
4	18	9	9,989	62	10,082	13.03	17.61	10.69	21.71	18.01	21.65	23
172	723	600	9,532	115	11,142	20.65	31.15	27.20	31.84	31.12	31.24	24
5	118	26	4,809	19	4,977	8.45	20.56	25.29	35.60	80.85	34.88	25
6	79	43	4,614	26	4,768	7.77	18.45	16.26	16.38	44.83	16.45	26
1	10	16	7,579	1	7,607	2.92	8.65	9.28	17.29	2.43	17.21	27
19	312	120	6,390	75	6,916	7.86	24.17	19.29	21.40	24.35	21.40	28
31	138	36	9,176	9	9,390	15.44	18.13	14.18	24.25	13.55	24.00	29
2	67	35	6,145	7	6,256	2.11	23.83	17.89	19.14	39.55	19.14	30
...	8	20	6,916	5	6,949	...	7.80	15.40	20.34	31.85	20.27	31
3,888	10,442	9,858	198,149	4,122	226,459	17.18	21.38	21.90	20.90	23.27	20.92	

## SUPPLEMENTARY ANNUAL STATEMENT V-A.—Deaths registered according

1	2	3							
		Population (Census 1921).							
		Christians.		Mahomedans.		Hindus.		Burmese or Buddhists.	
No.	Divisions and Districts.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
		ARAKAN DIVISION.							
1	Akyab ...	428	190	116,736	92,225	13,401	1,318	159,719	155,418
2	Kyaukpyu ...	65	71	2,580	1,899	609	25	84,901	93,550
3	Sandoway ...	488	468	2,749	2,502	331	45	49,415	51,463
PEGU DIVISION.									
4	Rangoon ...	14,215	11,095	49,610	12,460	102,798	22,828	59,517	54,802
5	Pegu ...	4,918	4,872	6,996	2,749	27,554	13,302	191,186	187,152
6	Tharrawaddy ...	3,970	4,104	3,736	1,685	7,422	1,757	229,477	238,081
7	Hanthawaddy ...	3,022	2,052	9,551	3,260	35,365	11,961	148,757	145,011
8	Insein ...	7,681	7,863	5,301	2,573	18,387	5,647	120,939	117,794
9	Prome ...	651	587	2,687	1,487	4,427	1,082	172,327	183,956
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.									
10	Bassein ...	16,207	16,423	7,082	2,912	13,151	1,796	213,811	214,735
11	Henzada ...	5,711	6,031	3,323	1,888	5,712	991	257,027	268,204
12	Myaungmya ...	10,645	10,553	8,990	2,461	8,544	989	165,260	159,055
13	Ma-ubin ...	5,976	6,008	4,350	1,651	5,954	879	150,413	152,449
14	Pyapôn ...	4,925	4,129	4,843	797	12,804	3,627	131,225	122,847
TENASSERIM DIVISION.									
15	Thatôn ...	1,920	1,891	8,912	4,493	14,794	6,318	218,580	211,749
16	Amherst ...	3,596	3,478	16,261	10,417	19,468	5,947	181,489	173,686
17	Tavoy ...	1,371	1,274	1,844	1,029	2,953	366	72,612	72,534
18	Mergui ...	3,297	2,856	6,270	5,375	5,842	771	53,200	51,417
19	Toungoo ...	17,624	17,818	5,498	2,665	13,316	6,259	149,783	148,197
MAGWE DIVISION.									
20	Thayetmyo ...	261	204	1,177	817	1,405	541	116,712	123,014
21	Minbu ..	118	56	842	381	1,752	243	129,039	136,846
22	Magwe ...	746	407	2,748	773	6,669	574	200,865	209,683
23	Pakôkku ...	210	97	701	321	702	140	220,495	239,663
MANDALAY DIVISION.									
24	Mandalay ...	4,506	3,823	13,665	9,544	15,591	6,470	146,205	153,122
25	Kyauškè ...	292	300	2,896	2,844	821	207	66,277	68,805
26	Meiktila ...	532	240	2,369	1,914	2,005	639	132,184	149,434
27	Myingyan ...	202	140	833	323	1,399	325	210,540	227,834
28	Yamèthin ...	1,285	1,131	6,896	6,012	4,797	1,423	146,086	152,479
SAGAING DIVISION.									
29	Shwebo ...	1,015	993	3,922	3,688	1,925	613	177,347	201,117
30	Sagaing ...	446	502	1,563	1,248	1,382	574	151,524	169,492
31	Lower Chindwin ...	194	140	794	231	1,006	293	154,557	185,508
Total ...		116,517	109,796	305,725	182,624	352,286	97,950	4,661,469	4,819,097

to Sex in the four main classes in the Districts of Burma during the year 1926.

4								5								6
Number of deaths registered.								Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.								No.
Christians.		Mahomedans.		Hindus.		Burmese or Buddhists.		Christians.		Mahomedans.		Hindus.		Burmese or Buddhists.		
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
4	2	2,253	2,047	195	31	3,615	3,349	9·35	10·53	19·30	22·20	14·54	23·52	22·63	21·54	1
3	3	25	24	6	2	856	814	46·15	42·25	9·69	12·64	9·84	80·00	10·08	8·70	2
15	10	51	37	6	...	1,249	1,153	30·74	21·37	18·55	14·75	18·13	...	25·28	22·40	3
390	318	1,195	643	3,162	1,411	2,785	2,263	27·44	28·66	24·09	51·60	30·76	61·81	46·79	41·28	4
75	64	114	62	313	89	4,473	4,043	15·25	13·14	16·44	22·55	11·36	6·69	23·40	21·60	5
78	58	84	44	202	53	4,966	4,615	19·65	14·13	22·48	26·12	27·22	30·17	21·64	19·38	6
31	29	131	71	311	95	2,638	2,577	10·23	14·13	13·72	21·78	8·79	7·97	17·73	17·77	7
149	132	80	44	266	137	2,908	2,558	19·40	16·79	15·09	27·59	14·47	24·26	24·05	21·72	8
7	4	73	29	184	73	5,090	4,928	10·75	6·81	27·14	19·50	41·34	68·39	29·54	26·79	9
283	277	157	75	346	89	4,359	4,094	17·46	16·87	22·17	25·76	26·31	49·55	20·39	19·07	10
144	128	61	45	121	47	5,589	5,442	25·21	21·22	18·36	23·08	21·18	47·43	21·74	20·30	11
146	133	110	37	149	25	2,601	2,281	13·72	12·60	12·24	15·03	17·44	25·28	15·74	14·34	12
40	31	59	32	70	19	2,991	2,903	6·69	5·18	13·56	19·38	11·76	21·62	19·89	12·48	13
73	65	77	16	99	16	1,775	1,546	14·82	15·74	15·90	20·07	7·73	4·41	13·53	12·58	14
15	18	102	54	186	92	3,409	3,295	7·81	9·52	11·45	12·02	12·57	14·56	15·60	15·56	15
65	54	347	251	364	214	3,234	3,108	18·08	15·53	21·34	24·10	18·70	35·78	17·82	17·89	16
32	31	18	22	42	17	1,500	1,527	23·27	24·33	9·76	21·38	14·22	46·45	20·66	21·05	17
58	42	98	84	48	18	1,302	1,137	17·59	14·71	15·63	15·63	8·22	23·35	24·47	22·11	18
341	272	108	66	184	59	2,868	2,695	19·92	15·27	19·64	24·77	13·81	9·42	19·15	18·19	19
2	4	37	27	41	8	2,720	2,768	7·66	19·61	31·44	33·05	29·18	14·79	23·31	22·49	20
3	1	8	6	15	3	3,727	3,693	25·42	17·86	9·50	15·75	8·56	12·35	28·87	26·99	21
7	11	44	21	126	19	3,820	3,735	9·51	27·03	16·01	27·17	18·89	33·10	19·02	17·81	22
1	3	14	4	5	4	4,888	5,101	4·76	30·93	19·97	12·46	7·12	28·57	22·17	21·28	23
89	83	422	301	384	216	4,872	4,660	19·75	21·71	30·88	31·54	24·63	33·38	33·32	30·43	24
2	3	71	47	19	7	2,444	2,365	6·85	10·00	24·52	16·53	23·14	33·81	36·88	34·37	25
4	2	49	30	30	13	2,337	2,277	7·52	8·33	20·68	15·67	14·96	20·34	17·68	15·24	26
1	...	5	5	9	7	3,812	3,767	4·95	...	6·00	15·14	6·50	21·50	18·10	16·53	27
11	8	171	141	91	29	3,215	3,175	8·56	7·07	24·79	23·42	18·97	20·38	22·01	20·82	28
18	13	67	71	26	10	4,555	4,621	17·73	13·09	17·08	19·25	13·51	16·31	25·68	22·98	29
1	1	33	34	26	9	3,133	3,012	2·24	1·97	21·11	27·24	18·81	15·68	20·68	17·78	30
...	...	4	4	15	5	3,339	3,577	...	...	5·04	17·31	14·91	17·06	21·60	19·28	31
2,088	1,800	6,068	4,374	7,041	2,817	101,070	97,079	17·92	16·40	19·84	23·95	19·99	28·76	21·68	20·14	

ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. VI-A.—*Births and Deaths registered from different causes in*

1 No.	2 Divisions and Districts.	3 Population (Census 1921).	4 Births.				5 Cholera.	6 Small-pox.	7 Plague.	8 Fever.	9 Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	10 Respiratory Diseases.
			Births.			Birth rate.						
			Male.	Female.	Total.							
ARAKAN DIVISION.												
1	Akyab ...	535,148	7,201	6,729	13,930	26·03	807	27	...	7,018	641	401
2	Kyaukpyu ...	195,989	1,362	1,234	2,596	13·25	17	...	...	887	50	5
3	Sandoway ...	108,267	2,305	2,136	4,441	41·02	3	12	...	1,138	58	39
PEGU DIVISION.												
4	Pegu ...	419,355	5,087	4,960	10,047	23·96	98	91	4	2,566	100	2
5	Tharrawaddy ...	449,000	5,547	5,209	10,756	23·93	274	3	99	4,577	433	191
6	Hanthawaddy ...	341,278	4,250	4,016	8,266	24·22	134	50	...	1,065	231	161
7	Insein ...	254,031	3,517	3,286	6,803	26·78	215	50	24	1,824	206	17
8	Prome ...	322,246	5,743	5,653	11,396	35·36	327	153	33	3,688	482	42
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.												
9	Bassein... ..	434,904	6,435	6,246	12,681	29·16	218	42	73	2,385	338	92
10	Henzada ...	512,412	8,780	8,457	17,237	33·64	389	28	28	3,304	471	201
11	Myaungmya ...	349,709	3,012	2,927	5,939	16·97	93	4	6	1,250	331	126
12	Ma-ubin ...	305,938	3,885	3,541	7,426	24·27	541	50	84	847	150	87
13	Pyapôn ...	272,111	2,541	2,313	4,854	17·84	207	23	12	1,029	234	138
TENASSERIM DIVISION.												
14	Thatôn ...	448,841	4,895	4,589	9,484	21·13	61	150	38	2,955	317	44
15	Amherst ...	350,022	5,665	5,416	11,081	31·66	90	103	1	1,192	375	178
16	Tavoy ...	129,306	2,842	2,702	5,544	42·88	...	...	...	1,764	65	59
17	Mergui ...	117,057	2,022	1,847	3,869	33·05	1	...	...	1,239	206	82
18	Toungoo ...	350,117	3,298	3,249	6,547	18·70	66	50	5	3,311	215	10
MAGWE DIVISION.												
19	Thayetmyo ...	233,419	4,164	4,094	8,258	35·38	66	14	...	2,635	50	62
20	Minbu ...	262,065	4,382	4,221	8,603	32·83	139	1	1	3,225	206	87
21	Magwe ...	399,612	5,102	5,029	10,131	25·35	405	1	31	1,519	146	53
22	Pakòkku ...	446,264	7,869	7,775	15,644	35·06	100	36	131	3,543	366	122
MANDALAY DIVISION.												
23	Mandalay ...	187,707	2,736	2,731	5,467	29·13	4	127	9	1,703	10	7
24	Kyauksè ...	136,570	2,569	2,449	5,018	36·74	137	36	1	1,689	34	2
25	Meiktila ...	281,029	3,541	3,452	6,993	24·88	82	21	84	858	77	31
26	Myingyan ...	415,983	5,280	4,980	10,260	24·66	...	550	20	1,410	126	31
27	Yamèthin ...	294,730	4,473	4,408	8,881	30·13	168	20	20	1,822	41	31
SAGAING DIVISION.												
28	Shwebo ...	377,937	6,350	5,920	12,270	32·47	3	99	11	3,305	121	143
29	Sagaing ...	310,696	4,243	4,159	8,402	27·04	155	80	73	1,215	91	26
30	Lower Chindwin ...	333,655	4,927	4,948	9,875	29·60	4	49	219	2,219	111	42
Total, Rural Districts, Burma.		9,575,398	134,023	128,676	262,699	27·43	4,804	1,870	1,007	67,182	6,282	2,512

*the Districts of Burma during the year 1926. (Paragraphs 10, 14, 18, 19, 21, 22, 24 & 26.)*

11						12	13	14											15
Injuries.						All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of population.											No.
Suicide.		Wounding of accident.	Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Rabies.	Total.			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory Diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all causes.			
Male.	Female.					For the year.	Mean of previous five years.												
2	2	219	3	5	231	1,603	10,728	1·51	·05	...	13·11	1·20	·75	·43	3·00	20·05	18·25	1	
...	...	20	6	...	26	782	1,767	·09	...	...	4·53	·26	·03	·13	3·99	9·02	16·79	2	
2	...	40	7	...	49	1,267	2,566	·03	·11	...	10·51	·54	·36	·45	11·70	23·70	24·52	3	
1	...	51	70	...	122	5,264	8,247	·23	·22	·01	6·12	·24	·00	·29	12·55	19·67	19·36	4	
2	1	61	126	6	196	2,659	8,432	·61	·01	·22	10·19	·96	·43	·44	5·92	18·78	18·88	5	
2	...	27	62	2	93	3,808	5,542	·39	·15	...	3·12	·68	·47	·27	11·16	16·24	18·85	6	
4	2	35	36	1	78	3,058	5,472	·85	·20	·09	7·18	·81	·07	·31	12·04	21·54	19·13	7	
9	3	82	39	8	141	3,445	8,311	1·01	·47	·10	11·44	1·50	·13	·44	10·69	25·79	19·90	8	
5	3	48	34	10	100	4,484	7,732	·50	·10	·17	5·48	·78	·21	·23	10·31	17·78	16·03	9	
2	2	62	55	3	124	5,751	10,296	·76	·05	·05	6·45	·92	·39	·24	11·22	20·09	20·77	10	
1	...	20	18	...	39	2,806	4,655	·27	·01	·02	3·57	·95	·36	·11	8·02	13·31	17·37	11	
2	1	32	44	8	87	3,542	5,388	1·77	·16	·27	2·77	·49	·28	·28	11·58	17·61	17·71	12	
...	...	67	39	1	107	1,527	3,377	·76	·08	·04	3·78	·86	·51	·39	5·98	12·41	14·74	13	
5	...	28	33	4	70	2,766	6,401	·14	·33	·08	6·58	·71	·10	·16	6·16	14·26	14·81	14	
6	1	45	29	4	85	3,522	5,546	·26	·29	·00	3·41	1·07	·51	·24	10·06	15·84	14·15	15	
...	2	24	1	...	27	611	2,526	...	...	...	13·64	·50	·46	·21	4·73	19·54	21·34	16	
1	2	30	7	4	44	605	2,177	·01	...	...	10·58	1·76	·70	·38	5·17	18·60	17·37	17	
4	1	32	25	3	65	2,180	5,902	·19	·14	·01	9·45	·61	·03	·19	6·23	16·86	17·30	18	
...	1	44	11	4	60	2,175	5,062	·28	·06	...	11·29	·21	·27	·26	9·32	21·69	21·14	19	
1	...	40	79	8	128	3,270	7,057	·53	·00	·00	12·31	·79	·33	·49	12·48	26·93	25·96	20	
2	8	52	89	8	159	4,360	6,674	1·01	·00	·08	3·80	·37	·13	·40	10·91	16·70	17·11	21	
3	3	68	89	4	167	4,738	9,203	·22	·08	·29	7·94	·82	·27	·37	10·62	20·62	22·01	22	
...	1	19	35	3	58	1,997	3,915	·02	·62	·05	9·07	·05	·04	·31	10·64	20·86	27·24	23	
2	...	31	35	2	70	2,720	4,689	1·00	·26	·01	12·37	·25	·01	·51	19·92	34·33	31·81	24	
1	...	41	56	11	109	3,255	4,517	·29	·07	·30	3·05	·27	·11	·39	11·58	16·07	18·05	25	
1	3	44	95	5	148	4,388	6,673	...	1·32	·05	3·39	·30	·07	·36	10·55	16·04	15·74	26	
1	...	30	34	10	75	3,514	5,691	·57	·07	·07	6·18	·14	·11	·25	11·92	19·31	21·38	27	
13	3	39	75	14	144	5,104	8,930	·01	·26	·03	8·74	·32	·38	·38	13·50	23·63	21·97	28	
5	2	38	89	12	146	3,893	5,679	·50	·26	·23	3·91	·29	·08	·47	12·53	18·28	18·33	29	
1	...	37	86	14	138	3,864	6,646	·01	·15	·66	6·65	·33	·13	·41	11·58	19·92	20·78	30	
78	41	1,406	1,407	154	3,086	93,058	179,801	·50	·20	·11	7·02	·66	·26	·32	9·72	18·78	19·04		

## ANNUAL STATEMENT No. VI-B.—Births and Deaths registered

1 No.	2 Divisions and Towns.	3 Population (Census 1921).	4 Births.				5 Cholera	6 Small-pox.	7 Plague.	8 Fever.	9 Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	10 Respiratory Diseases.
			Births.			Birth rate.						
			Male.	Female.	Total.							
ARAKAN DIVISION.												
1	Akyab ...	36,569	281	287	568	15.53	72	1	...	214	69	186
2	Minbya ...	2,323	41	49	90	38.74	...	6	...	50	5	2
3	Kyaukpyu ...	3,884	62	54	116	29.87	...	...	...	24	1	5
4	Sandoway ...	3,762	57	44	101	26.85	...	...	...	23	4	4
PEGU DIVISION.												
5	Rangoon ...	345,505	3,760	3,553	7,313	21.17	149	42	257	416	1,695	3,678
6	Pegu ...	18,769	320	317	637	33.94	5	...	45	204	115	194
7	Nyaunglebin ...	7,496	89	93	182	24.28	14	...	14	91	26	77
8	Tharrawaddy ...	3,625	77	66	143	39.45	2	...	9	34	8	19
9	Thônzè ...	6,594	137	139	276	41.86	1	...	18	33	15	27
10	Zigôn ...	6,916	112	110	222	32.10	9	...	34	41	14	8
11	Letpadan ...	9,901	94	80	174	17.57	33	4	9	62	17	15
12	Gyobingauk ...	7,666	73	77	150	19.57	38	1	12	57	41	53
13	Minhla ...	3,829	48	39	87	22.72	20	...	46	28	5	2
14	Nattalin ...	4,898	39	49	88	17.97	23	2	38	73	11	9
15	Syriam ...	15,193	145	145	290	19.09	41	...	...	116	37	89
16	Thôngwa ...	8,153	143	140	283	34.71	...	...	...	45	29	38
17	Insein ...	14,308	170	147	317	22.16	1	1	8	50	95	94
18	Thamaing ...	4,109	37	33	70	17.04	...	1	...	41	5	4
19	Kamayut ...	6,483	47	35	82	12.65	4	...	...	83	11	9
20	Thingangyun ...	5,389	55	40	95	17.63	2	...	...	59	9	11
21	Kanbe ...	5,220	84	62	146	27.97	...	...	...	59	14	16
22	Prome ...	26,067	333	282	615	23.59	103	47	72	155	74	160
23	Shwedaung ...	9,108	115	120	235	25.80	3	2	53	33	34	66
24	Paungdè ...	14,154	145	132	277	19.57	33	90	67	91	36	62
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.												
25	Bassein ...	42,563	649	598	1,247	29.30	24	...	174	69	162	294
26	Ngathainggyaung ...	5,122	63	87	150	29.29	...	...	35	11	17	38
27	Kyônpyaw ...	6,884	75	83	158	22.95	3	...	4	6	12	23
28	Henzada ...	23,651	377	374	751	31.75	36	14	41	96	32	126
29	Myanaung ...	7,793	111	112	223	28.62	6	...	...	57	36	34
30	Kyangin ...	7,064	102	119	221	31.29	12	...	44	72	8	14
31	Myaungmya ...	6,280	91	77	168	26.75	12	...	29	16	22	25
32	Wakèma ...	8,447	159	146	305	36.11	25	...	9	48	44	65
33	Mawlamyainggyun ...	6,115	91	95	186	30.42	29	...	43	48	40	64
34	Ma-ubin ...	6,812	111	97	208	30.53	20	...	4	23	29	30
35	Yandoon ...	9,344	93	106	199	21.30	57	...	11	42	31	56
36	Danubyu ...	8,012	80	79	159	19.85	42	1	1	24	20	38
37	Pyapôn ...	7,659	94	101	195	25.46	31	...	31	94	43	56
38	Kyaiklat ...	9,224	105	89	194	21.03	4	17	...	50	46	25
TENASSERIM DIVISION.												
39	Thatôn ...	15,091	242	254	496	32.87	1	...	2	69	43	58
40	Kyaikto ...	7,168	90	83	173	24.14	...	...	38	50	16	11
41	Moulmein ...	61,301	772	751	1,523	24.84	10	39	1	105	194	303
42	Kawkareik ...	6,587	130	140	270	40.99	1	...	...	109	51	39
43	Tavoy ...	27,480	486	414	900	32.75	...	...	...	343	35	53

from different causes in the Towns of Burma during the year 1926.

11						12	13	14									
Injuries.						All other causes.	Total Deaths from all causes.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of population.									
Suicide.		Wounding or accident.	Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Rabies.	Total.			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory Diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all causes.	
Males.	Females.															For the year.	Mean of previous five years.
2	...	19	...	1	22	519	1,083	1.97	.03	...	5.85	1.89	5.09	.60	14.19	29.62	21.53
...	...	...	...	...	...	8	71	...	2.58	...	21.52	2.15	.86	...	3.44	30.56	...
...	1	2	1	...	4	43	77	...	...	...	6.18	.26	1.29	1.03	11.07	19.82	23.38
...	...	5	...	...	5	31	67	...	...	...	6.11	1.06	1.06	1.33	8.24	17.81	24.30
...	...	231	14	14	259	5,735	12,231	.43	.12	.74	1.20	4.91	10.65	.75	16.60	35.40	35.02
1	...	34	...	...	35	409	1,007	.27	...	2.40	10.87	6.13	10.34	1.86	21.79	53.65	46.42
...	...	25	1	...	26	170	418	1.87	...	1.87	12.14	3.47	10.27	3.47	22.68	55.76	38.15
...	...	3	...	...	3	62	137	.55	...	2.48	9.38	2.21	5.24	.83	17.10	37.79	...
...	...	3	...	...	3	161	258	.15	...	2.73	5.00	2.27	4.09	.45	24.42	39.13	36.45
...	...	5	3	...	8	200	314	1.30	...	4.92	5.93	2.02	1.16	1.16	28.92	45.40	35.89
...	...	6	...	...	6	162	308	3.33	.40	.91	6.26	1.72	1.51	.61	16.36	31.11	27.53
...	...	12	1	...	13	176	391	4.96	.13	1.57	7.44	5.35	6.91	1.70	22.96	51.00	44.59
...	1	4	1	...	6	52	159	5.22	...	12.01	7.31	1.31	.52	1.57	13.58	41.53	40.74
1	...	2	2	1	6	56	218	4.70	.41	7.76	14.90	2.25	1.84	1.22	11.43	44.51	25.93
1	...	17	1	...	19	144	446	2.70	...	...	7.64	2.44	5.86	1.25	9.48	29.36	20.35
2	...	4	1	...	7	147	266	...	...	...	5.52	3.56	4.66	.86	18.03	32.63	26.10
...	...	28	...	...	28	188	465	.07	.07	.56	3.49	6.64	6.57	1.96	13.14	32.50	24.42
...	...	...	...	...	...	52	103	...	.24	...	9.98	1.22	.97	...	12.66	25.07	...
...	...	1	...	...	1	21	129	.62	...	...	12.80	1.70	1.39	.15	3.24	19.90	...
...	...	3	1	...	4	40	125	.37	...	...	10.95	1.67	2.04	.74	7.42	23.20	...
...	...	3	1	...	4	48	141	...	...	...	11.30	2.68	3.07	.77	9.20	27.01	...
1	...	47	1	3	52	582	1,245	3.95	1.80	2.76	5.95	2.84	6.14	1.99	22.33	47.76	53.36
...	...	2	...	...	2	119	312	.33	.22	5.82	3.62	3.73	7.25	.22	13.07	34.26	34.10
2	...	5	5	...	12	301	692	2.33	6.36	4.73	6.43	2.54	4.38	.85	21.27	48.89	35.95
...	...	13	...	...	13	925	1,661	.56	...	4.09	1.62	3.81	6.91	.31	21.73	39.02	39.54
...	1	4	1	...	6	61	168	...	...	6.83	2.15	3.32	7.42	1.17	11.91	32.80	32.71
...	...	1	...	...	1	113	162	.44	...	.58	.87	1.74	3.34	.15	16.41	23.53	25.72
...	...	41	1	...	42	447	834	1.52	.59	1.73	4.06	1.35	5.33	1.78	18.90	35.26	38.98
...	...	12	1	...	13	150	296	.77	...	...	7.31	4.61	4.36	1.67	19.25	37.98	36.52
...	...	7	...	...	7	150	307	1.70	...	6.23	10.19	1.13	1.98	.99	21.23	43.46	34.57
1	...	25	...	...	26	171	301	1.91	...	4.62	2.55	3.50	3.98	4.14	27.23	47.93	39.24
...	...	6	1	...	7	165	363	2.96	...	1.07	5.68	5.21	7.70	.83	19.53	42.97	44.51
...	...	14	...	...	14	89	327	4.74	...	7.03	7.85	6.54	10.47	2.29	14.55	53.48	52.98
1	...	10	...	...	11	103	220	2.94	...	.59	3.38	4.26	4.40	1.61	15.12	32.30	37.11
...	...	5	...	...	5	167	369	6.10	...	1.18	4.49	3.32	5.99	.54	17.87	39.49	35.53
...	...	3	...	...	3	86	215	5.24	.12	.12	3.00	2.50	4.74	.37	10.73	26.83	27.55
...	...	8	1	...	9	108	372	4.05	...	4.05	12.27	5.61	7.31	1.18	14.10	48.57	36.51
...	...	6	1	...	7	153	302	.43	1.84	...	5.42	4.99	2.71	.76	16.59	32.74	42.02
2	...	11	1	...	14	362	549	.07	...	.13	4.57	2.85	3.84	.93	23.99	36.38	30.02
...	...	24	...	...	24	136	275	...	...	5.30	6.98	2.23	1.53	3.35	18.97	38.36	40.57
...	1	50	1	1	53	1,138	1,843	.16	.64	.02	1.71	3.16	4.94	.86	18.56	30.06	31.21
...	...	...	...	...	...	120	320	.15	...	...	16.55	7.74	5.92	...	18.22	48.58	35.40
...	...	14	...	...	14	331	776	...	...	...	12.48	1.27	1.93	.51	12.05	28.24	30.51

## ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. VI-B.—Births and Deaths registered from different causes in

1 No.	2 Divisions and Towns.	3 Population (Census 1921).	4 Births.				5 Cholera.	6 Small-pox.	7 Plague.	8 Fever.	9 Dysentery and Diarrhea.	10 Respiratory Diseases.
			Births.			Birth rate.						
			Male.	Female.	Total.							
TENASSERIM DIVISION —concl'd.												
44	Mergui ...	18,408	290	316	606	32·92	...	...	...	351	21	39
45	Toungoo ...	19,332	240	256	496	25·66	94	...	2	95	52	80
46	Shwegyin ...	5,758	84	72	156	27·09	...	...	2	41	27	24
47	Pyu ...	6,676	123	105	228	34·15	1	9	...	66	26	41
MAGWE DIVISION.												
48	Thayetmyo ...	10,768	85	98	183	16·99	2	1	16	29	7	20
49	Allanmyo ...	11,219	130	123	253	22·55	104	...	...	75	16	11
50	Minbu ...	5,403	93	79	172	31·83	...	...	1	14	6	52
51	Salin ...	6,834	131	94	225	32·92	...	...	...	63	6	14
52	Magwe ...	7,819	116	95	211	26·99	33	...	...	16	18	25
53	Taungdwingyi ...	6,306	138	105	243	38·53	33	...	13	52	...	61
54	Yenangyaung ...	9,515	175	161	336	35·31	20	...	102	41	46	104
55	Pakôkku ...	19,507	266	318	584	29·94	55	1	75	39	32	156
MANDALAY DIVISION.												
56	Mandalay ...	148,917	3,977	3,620	7,597	51·01	40	37	382	643	417	1,412
57	Maymyo ...	16,558	309	266	575	34·73	1	1	1	49	34	116
58	Myitngè ...	3,439	56	55	111	32·28	...	1	...	13	12	18
59	Kyauksè ...	6,107	129	102	231	37·83	4	1	14	54	14	42
60	Meiktila ...	8,868	159	155	314	35·41	...	3	5	33	15	105
61	Myingyan ...	18,931	329	288	617	32·59	14	133	42	79	40	132
62	Nyaung-u ...	7,094	79	81	160	22·55	...	...	5	19	6	31
63	Yamèthin ...	8,869	141	129	270	30·44	2	1	4	25	4	48
64	Pyinmana ...	14,886	224	231	455	30·57	2	8	47	109	33	122
65	Pyawbwè ...	4,704	87	82	169	35·93	77	...	18	22	2	48
SAGAING DIVISION.												
66	Shwebo ...	10,605	210	207	417	39·32	...	2	...	26	33	76
67	Ye-u ...	2,742	83	79	162	59·08	...	...	...	16	2	40
68	Sagaing ...	11,858	208	165	373	31·46	3	1	3	142	7	14
69	Myinmu ...	4,354	81	68	149	34·22	26	...	11	35	9	29
70	Mônywa ...	9,225	139	140	279	30·24	1	2	7	47	10	86
Total of Towns, Burma		1,247,220	18,467	17,388	35,855	28·75	1,378	469	1,899	5,608	4,146	9,126
Total of Rural Districts, Burma.		9,575,398	134,023	128,676	262,699	27·43	4,804	1,870	1,007	67,182	6,282	2,512
GRAND TOTAL, BURMA		10,822,618	152,490	146,064	298,554	27·59	6,182	2,339	2,906	72,790	10,428	11,638



the Towns of Burma during the year 1926. (Paragraphs 11, 15, 18, 19, 21, 22, 24 & 26.)

11						12	13	14									
Injuries.						All other causes.	Total Deaths from all causes.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of population.									
Suicide.		Wounding or accident.	Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Rabies.	Total.			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory Diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all causes.	
Males.	Females.					For the year.	Mean of previous five years.										
...	1	14	...	2	17	244	672	...	...	...	19'07	1'14	2'12	'92	13'26	36'51	34'65
...	...	15	...	...	15	323	661	4'86	...	'10	4'91	2'69	4'14	'78	16'71	34'19	32'65
...	...	6	...	...	6	106	206	...	...	'35	7'12	4'69	4'17	1'04	18'41	35'78	31'05
...	...	3	...	...	3	87	233	'15	1'35	...	9'89	3'89	6'14	'45	13'03	34'90	28'83
...	...	24	...	...	24	295	394	'19	'09	1'49	2'69	'65	1'86	2'23	27'39	36'59	36'46
...	...	6	...	...	6	204	416	9'27	...	...	6'69	1'43	'98	'53	18'18	37'08	32'48
...	...	6	...	...	6	103	182	...	...	'19	2'59	1'11	9'62	1'11	19'06	33'68	30'32
...	...	3	...	...	3	183	269	...	...	...	9'22	'88	2'05	'44	26'78	39'36	38'54
...	...	4	...	...	4	233	329	4'22	...	...	2'05	2'30	3'20	'51	29'80	42'08	36'94
...	...	10	3	...	13	104	276	5'23	...	2'06	8'25	...	9'67	2'06	16'49	43'77	31'46
1	...	14	...	...	15	225	553	2'10	...	10'72	4'31	4'83	10'93	1'58	23'65	58'12	47'03
...	...	32	6	1	39	482	879	2'82	'05	3'84	2'00	1'64	8'00	2'00	24'71	45'06	35'84
5	...	46	5	3	59	3,715	6,705	'27	'25	2'57	4'32	2'80	9'48	'40	24'95	45'03	46'60
...	...	14	1	...	15	193	410	'06	'06	'06	2'96	2'05	7'01	'91	11'66	24'76	27'80
...	...	4	...	...	4	64	112	...	'29	...	3'78	3'49	5'23	1'16	18'61	32'57	46'70
...	...	11	...	...	11	148	288	'65	'16	2'29	8'84	12'29	6'88	1'80	24'23	47'16	35'14
...	...	5	...	...	5	85	251	...	'34	'56	3'72	1'69	11'84	'56	9'59	28'30	35'32
2	...	11	2	2	17	306	763	'74	7'03	2'22	4'17	2'11	6'97	'90	16'16	40'30	35'66
...	...	2	1	...	3	107	171	...	...	'70	2'68	'85	4'37	'42	15'08	24'10	22'05
...	...	4	...	...	4	150	238	'23	'11	'45	2'82	'45	5'41	'45	16'91	26'84	27'96
1	...	28	...	1	30	355	706	'13	'54	3'16	7'32	2'22	8'20	2'02	23'85	47'43	40'06
...	...	1	1	...	2	112	281	16'37	...	3'83	4'68	'43	10'20	'43	23'81	59'74	39'24
1	...	4	...	2	7	219	363	...	'19	...	2'45	3'11	7'17	'66	20'65	34'23	41'00
...	...	1	3	...	4	35	97	...	...	...	5'84	'73	14'59	1'46	12'76	35'38	34'06
...	1	16	2	1	20	208	398	'25	'08	'25	11'98	'59	1'18	1'69	17'54	33'56	36'15
...	...	3	...	...	3	66	179	5'97	...	2'53	8'04	2'07	6'66	'69	15'16	41'11	...
...	1	9	...	...	10	140	303	'11	'22	'76	5'09	1'08	9'32	1'08	15'18	32'85	36'15
24	7	1,011	65	32	1,139	22,893	46,658	1'10	'38	1'52	4'50	3'32	7'32	'91	18'36	37'41	36'15
78	41	1,406	1,407	154	3,086	93,058	179,801	'50	'20	'11	7'02	'66	'26	'32	9'72	18'78	19'04
102	48	2,417	1,472	186	4,225	115,951	226,459	'57	'22	'27	6'73	'96	1'08	'39	10'71	20'92	20'97



Statement VI-B, 1926.

										5			
										Dysentery and Diarrhoea.			
Measles.		Acute Poliomyelitis.		Influenza.		Other fevers.		Total fevers.		Dysentery.		Diarrhoea.	
Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.
...	...	...	...	...	...	181	4.95	214	5.85	49	1.34	20	.55
3	1.29	...	...	...	...	47	20.23	50	21.52	4	1.72	1	.43
...	...	...	...	...	...	12	3.09	24	6.18	...	...	1	.26
...	...	...	...	...	...	17	4.52	23	6.11	...	...	4	1.06
14	.04	...	...	38	.11	58	.17	416	1.20	1,057	3.06	638	1.85
...	...	...	...	...	...	40	2.13	204	10.87	63	3.36	52	2.77
1	.13	...	...	...	...	67	8.94	91	12.14	13	1.73	13	1.73
...	...	...	...	...	...	30	8.28	34	9.38	2	.55	6	1.66
1	.15	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	5.00	8	1.21	7	1.06
23	3.33	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	5.93	14	2.02	...	...
2	.20	...	...	...	...	35	3.53	62	6.26	9	.91	8	.81
4	.52	...	...	...	...	11	1.43	57	7.44	29	3.78	12	1.57
...	...	...	...	...	...	26	6.79	28	7.31	5	1.31	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	72	14.70	73	14.90	11	2.25	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	111	7.31	116	7.64	23	1.51	14	.92
2	.25	...	...	...	...	32	3.92	45	5.52	7	.86	22	2.70
1	.07	...	...	...	...	43	3.01	50	3.49	66	4.61	29	2.03
...	...	...	...	...	...	41	9.98	41	9.98	5	1.22	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	83	12.80	83	12.80	11	1.70	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	59	10.95	59	10.95	8	1.48	1	.19
...	...	...	...	...	...	59	11.30	59	11.30	13	2.49	1	.19
...	...	...	...	...	...	80	3.07	155	5.95	65	2.49	9	.35
...	...	...	...	1	.11	...	...	33	3.62	22	2.42	12	1.32
...	...	...	...	1	.07	...	...	91	6.43	29	2.05	7	.49
...	...	...	...	6	.14	3	.07	69	1.62	58	1.36	104	2.44
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	2.15	6	1.17	11	2.15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	.87	7	1.02	5	.73
11	.47	...	...	1	.04	41	1.73	96	4.06	25	1.06	7	.30
8	1.03	...	...	...	...	26	3.34	57	7.31	18	2.31	18	2.31
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	10.19	5	.71	3	.42
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	.16	16	2.55	11	1.75	11	1.75
2	.24	...	...	...	...	1	.12	48	5.68	18	2.13	26	3.08
...	...	...	...	...	...	14	2.29	48	7.85	17	2.78	23	3.76
1	.15	...	...	3	.44	19	2.79	23	3.38	16	2.35	13	1.91
2	.21	...	...	5	.54	13	1.39	42	4.49	23	2.46	8	.86
10	1.25	...	...	...	...	13	1.62	24	3.00	14	1.75	6	.75
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	.39	94	12.27	36	4.70	7	.91
...	...	...	...	1	.11	5	.54	50	5.42	29	3.14	17	1.84
...	...	...	...	...	...	59	3.91	69	4.57	16	1.06	27	1.79
1	.14	...	...	1	.14	25	3.49	50	6.98	8	1.12	8	1.12
...	...	...	...	...	...	14	.23	105	1.71	77	1.26	117	1.91
1	.15	...	...	...	...	62	9.41	109	16.55	26	3.95	25	3.80
...	...	...	...	1	.04	329	11.97	343	12.48	20	.73	15	.55

STATEMENT VI (a).—*Supplement*

1 No.	2 Divisions and Towns.	3 Population (Census 1921).	4 Fevers.									
			Malaria.		Enteric.		Typhus.		Relapsing Fever.		Cerebrospinal meningitis.	
			Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.
TENASSERIM DIVISION —concl'd.												
44	Mergui ...	18,408	6	·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	Toungoo ...	19,332	40	2·07	4	·20	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	Shwegyin ...	5,748	38	6·60	3	·52	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	Pyu ...	6,676	64	9·59	1	·15	...	...	...	...	...	...
MAGWE DIVISION.												
48	Thayetmyo ...	10,768	11	1·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	Allanmyo ...	11,219	10	·89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	Minbu ...	5,403	12	2·22	1	·19	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	Salin ...	6,834	32	4·68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52	Magwe ...	7,819	1	·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	Taungdwingyi ...	6,306	48	7·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54	Yenangyaung ...	9,515	6	·63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	Pakôkku ...	19,507	15	·77	2	·10	...	...	...	...	...	...
MANDALAY DIVISION.												
56	Mandalay ...	148,917	501	3·36	118	·79	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	Maymyo ...	16,558	40	2·42	2	·12	...	...	...	...	1	·06
58	Myitngè ...	3,439	3	·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	Kyauksè ...	6,107	49	8·02	1	·16	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	Meiktila ...	8,868	19	2·14	4	·45	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	Myingyan ...	18,931	3	·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62	Nyaung-u ...	7,094	7	·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
63	Yamèthin ...	8,869	15	1·69	1	·11	...	...	...	...	...	...
64	Pyinmana ...	14,886	57	3·83	6	·40	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	Pyawbwè ...	4,704	21	4·46	1	·21	...	...	...	...	...	...
SAGAING DIVISION.												
66	Shwebo ...	10,605	2	·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67	Ye-u ...	2,742	9	3·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68	Sagaing ...	11,858	10	·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
69	Myinmu ...	4,354	35	8·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	Mônnya ...	9,225	11	1·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Towns, Burma		1,247,220	2,383	1·91	348	·28	...	...	...	...	16	·01

to Annual Statement VI-B, 1926—contd.

										5			
										Dysentery and Diarrhoea.			
Measles.		Actue Poliomyelitis.		Influenza.		Other fevers.		Total fevers.		Dysentery.		Diarrhoea.	
Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.
...	...	...	...	...	...	345	18.74	351	19.07	18	.98	3	.16
...	...	...	...	1	.05	50	2.59	95	4.91	37	1.91	15	.78
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	7.12	15	2.61	12	2.08
1	.15	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	9.89	10	1.50	16	2.40
1	.09	...	...	1	.09	16	1.49	29	2.69	5	.46	2	.19
...	...	...	...	...	...	65	5.79	75	6.69	8	.71	8	.71
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	.19	14	2.59	5	.93	1	.19
...	...	...	...	...	...	31	4.54	63	9.22	4	.59	2	.29
...	...	...	...	...	...	15	1.92	16	2.05	11	1.41	7	.90
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	.63	52	8.25	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	35	3.68	41	4.31	30	3.15	16	1.68
...	...	...	...	...	...	22	1.13	39	2.00	18	.92	14	.72
12	.08	...	...	12	.08	...	...	643	4.32	155	1.04	262	1.76
2	.12	...	...	1	.06	3	.18	49	2.96	21	1.27	13	.79
...	...	...	...	5	1.45	5	1.45	13	3.78	3	.87	9	2.62
1	.16	...	...	1	.16	2	.33	54	8.84	7	1.15	7	1.15
3	.34	...	...	...	...	7	.79	33	3.72	12	1.35	3	.34
...	...	...	...	...	...	76	4.01	79	4.17	22	1.16	18	.95
...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1.69	19	2.68	2	.28	4	.56
...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1.01	25	2.82	2	.23	2	.23
1	.07	...	...	...	...	45	3.02	109	7.32	19	1.28	14	.94
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	4.68	2	.43	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	24	2.26	26	2.45	3	.28	30	2.83
5	1.82	...	...	...	...	2	.73	16	5.84	2	.73	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	132	11.13	142	11.98	4	.34	3	.25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	8.04	6	1.38	3	.69
7	.76	...	...	...	...	29	3.14	47	5.09	2	.22	8	.87
120	.10	...	...	79	.06	2,662	2.13	5,608	4.50	2,366	1.90	1,780	1.43

## STATEMENT VI (a).—Supplement to Annual

1 No.	2 Divisions and Towns.	3 Population (Census 1921).	6 Respiratory diseases.						7 Diphtheria.	
			Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Pneumonia.		Diseases of the Respiratory System.		Death.	Ratio.
			Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.		
ARAKAN DIVISION.										
1	Akyab ...	36,569	36	·98	135	3·69	15	·41	...	...
2	Minbya ...	2,323	...	...	...	...	2	·86	...	...
3	Kyaukpyu ...	3,884	1	·26	4	1·03	...	...	...	...
4	Sandoway ...	3,762	2	·53	2	·53	...	...	...	...
PEGU DIVISION.										
5	Rangoon ...	345,505	1,093	3·16	1,610	4·66	975	2·82	5	·01
6	Pegu ...	18,769	16	·85	76	4·05	102	5·43	...	...
7	Nyaunglebin ...	7,496	...	...	8	1·07	69	9·20	...	...
8	Tharrawaddy ...	3,625	10	2·76	3	·83	6	1·66	...	...
9	Thônzè ...	6,594	10	1·52	7	1·06	10	1·52	...	...
10	Zigôn ...	6,916	1	·14	5	·72	2	·29	...	...
11	Letpadan ...	9,901	2	·20	2	·20	11	1·11	...	...
12	Gyobingauk ...	7,666	7	·91	35	4·57	11	1·43	...	...
13	Minhla ...	3,829	...	...	2	·52	...	...	...	...
14	Nattalin ...	4,898	...	...	...	...	9	1·84	...	...
15	Syriam ...	15,193	8	·53	6	·39	75	4·94	...	...
16	Thôngwa ...	8,153	4	·49	28	3·43	6	·74	...	...
17	Irsein ...	14,308	17	1·19	24	1·68	53	3·70	...	...
18	Thamaing ...	4,109	...	...	...	...	4	·97	...	...
19	Kamayut ...	6,483	1	·15	...	...	8	1·23	...	...
20	Thingangyun ...	5,389	...	...	1	·19	10	1·86	...	...
21	Kanbe ...	5,220	...	...	...	...	16	3·07	...	...
22	Prome ...	26,067	38	1·46	65	2·49	57	2·19	...	...
23	Shwedaung ...	9,108	14	1·54	50	5·49	2	·22	...	...
24	Paungdè ...	14,154	11	·78	26	1·84	25	1·77	...	...
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.										
25	Bassein ...	42,563	102	2·40	73	1·72	119	2·80	1	·02
26	Ngathainggyaung ...	5,122	25	4·88	12	2·34	1	·20	...	...
27	Kyônpyaw ...	6,884	...	...	5	·73	18	2·61	...	...
28	Henzada ...	23,651	25	1·06	37	1·56	64	2·71	...	...
29	Myanaung ...	7,793	12	1·54	2	·26	20	2·57	4	·51
30	Kyangin ...	7,064	4	·57	5	·71	5	·71	...	...
31	Myaungmya ...	6,280	16	2·55	9	1·43	...	...	...	...
32	Wakèma ...	8,447	4	·47	21	2·49	40	4·74	1	·12
33	Mawlamyainggyun ...	6,115	38	6·21	25	4·09	1	·16	...	...
34	Ma-ubin ...	6,812	7	1·03	13	1·91	10	1·47	...	...
35	Yandoon ...	9,344	9	·96	9	·96	38	4·07	...	...
36	Danubyu ...	8,012	3	·37	5	·62	30	3·74	...	...
37	Pyapôn ...	7,659	12	1·57	30	3·92	14	1·83	...	...
38	Kyaiklat ...	9,224	17	1·84	6	·65	2	·22	...	...
TENASSERIM DIVISION.										
39	Thatôn ...	15,091	38	2·52	6	·40	14	·93	...	...
40	Kyaikto ...	7,168	6	·84	5	·70	...	...	...	...
41	Moulmein ...	61,301	58	·95	71	1·16	174	2·84	...	...
42	Kawkareik ...	6,587	6	·91	31	4·71	2	·30	...	...
43	Tavoy ...	27,480	2	·07	12	·44	39	1·42	...	...

Statement VI-B, 1926--contd.

8		9		10		11		12	13			14	15
Other Tuberculous Diseases.		Beri-beri including epidemic Dropsy.		Leprosy.		Cancer.		Deaths from Childbirth.	Deaths under one year.			Infant Mortality Rate.	No.
Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.		Male.	Female.	Total.		
...	...	69	1.89	...	...	...	...	15	112	106	218	383.80	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	3	24	266.67	2
2	.51	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	14	11	25	215.52	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	3	11	108.91	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	.17	48	.14	81	.23	29	.08	9	1,263	1,080	2,343	320.39	5
12	.64	2	.11	3	.16	1	.05	7	106	90	196	307.69	6
8	1.07	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	50	47	97	532.97	7
...	...	1	.28	1	.28	1	.28	1	18	13	31	216.78	8
3	.45	4	.61	2	.30	...	...	5	25	20	45	163.04	9
...	...	8	1.16	1	.14	...	...	10	45	26	71	319.82	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	30	24	54	310.34	11
...	...	...	...	1	.13	...	...	7	49	46	95	633.33	12
...	...	...	...	1	.26	...	...	3	4	11	15	172.41	13
2	.41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	13	27	306.82	14
...	...	3	.20	...	...	3	.20	6	33	37	70	241.38	15
...	...	...	...	2	.25	1	.12	5	30	21	51	180.21	16
4	.28	2	.14	...	...	...	...	...	44	32	76	239.73	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	5	8	114.29	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	16	195.12	19
4	.74	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	11	4	15	157.89	20
1	.19	...	...	1	.19	...	...	...	16	15	31	212.33	21
5	.19	7	.27	3	.12	...	...	9	154	116	270	439.02	22
1	.11	...	...	1	.11	...	...	2	33	25	58	246.81	23
...	...	2	.14	...	...	...	...	3	60	46	106	382.67	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	.82	15	.35	8	.19	1	.02	9	222	189	411	329.59	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	.59	...	23	15	38	253.33	26
1	.15	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	22	21	43	272.15	27
2	.08	...	...	4	.17	1	.04	5	99	98	197	262.32	28
19	2.44	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	28	24	52	233.18	29
1	.14	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	15	28	43	194.57	30
37	5.89	...	...	1	.16	1	.16	4	39	26	65	386.90	31
3	.36	...	...	...	...	3	.36	4	59	40	99	324.59	32
...	...	...	...	2	.33	...	...	6	32	33	65	349.46	33
1	.15	2	.29	...	...	1	.15	6	29	32	61	293.27	34
8	.86	3	.32	2	.21	...	...	2	20	24	44	221.11	35
1	.12	1	.12	1	.12	1	.12	...	19	19	38	238.99	36
4	.52	...	...	...	...	1	.13	10	15	18	33	169.23	37
...	...	...	...	1	.11	1	.11	10	39	30	69	355.67	38
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	.40	...	...	1	.07	...	...	10	52	49	101	203.63	39
2	.28	...	...	2	.28	1	.14	3	22	24	46	265.90	40
28	.46	2	.03	10	.16	12	.20	9	188	174	362	237.69	41
6	.91	...	...	2	.30	...	...	3	66	58	124	459.26	42
2	.07	...	...	...	...	1	.04	21	100	78	178	197.78	43

STATEMENT VI (a).—*Supplement*

1 No.	2 Divisions and Towns.	3 Population (Census 1921).	6 Respiratory diseases.						7 Diphtheria.	
			Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Pneumonia.		Diseases of the Respiratory System.		Death.	Ratio.
			Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.		
TENASSERIM DIVISION —concl.										
44	Mergui ...	18,408	7	.38	4	.22	28	1.52	...	...
45	Toungoo ...	19,332	15	.78	32	1.66	33	1.71	1	.05
46	Shwegyin ...	5,758	...	...	7	1.22	17	2.95	...	...
47	Pyu ...	6,676	8	1.20	10	1.50	23	3.45	...	...
MAGWE DIVISION.										
48	Thayetmyo ...	10,768	...	...	4	.37	16	1.49	...	...
49	Allanmyo ...	11,219	...	...	2	.18	9	.80	...	...
50	Minbu ...	5,403	12	2.22	36	6.66	4	.74	...	...
51	Salin ...	6,834	4	.59	2	.29	8	1.17	...	...
52	Magwe ...	7,819	6	.77	4	.51	15	1.92	...	...
53	Taungdwingyi ...	6,306	...	...	4	.63	57	9.04	...	...
54	Yenangyaung ...	9,515	6	.63	21	2.21	77	8.09	...	...
55	Pakôkku ...	19,507	8	.41	95	4.87	53	2.72	...	...
MANDALAY DIVISION.										
56	Mandalay ...	148,917	279	1.87	491	3.30	642	4.31	1	.01
57	Maymyo ...	16,558	20	1.21	38	2.29	58	3.50	...	...
58	Myitngè ...	3,439	2	.58	5	1.45	11	3.20	...	...
59	Kyauksè ...	6,107	5	.82	24	3.93	13	2.13	...	...
60	Meiktila ...	8,868	8	.90	2	.23	95	10.71	...	...
61	Myingyan ...	18,931	7	.37	51	2.69	74	3.91	...	...
62	Nyaung-u ...	7,094	1	.14	...	...	30	4.23	...	...
63	Yamèthin ...	8,869	...	...	20	2.26	28	3.16	...	...
64	Pyinmana ...	14,886	11	.74	24	1.61	87	5.84	...	...
65	Pyawbwè ...	4,704	2	.43	...	...	46	9.78	...	...
SAGAING DIVISION.										
66	Shwebo ...	10,605	...	...	2	.19	74	6.98	...	...
67	Ye-u ...	2,742	...	...	...	...	40	14.59	...	...
68	Sagaing ...	11,858	...	...	1	.08	13	1.10	...	...
69	Myinmu ...	4,354	3	.69	12	2.76	14	3.22	...	...
70	Mônywa ...	9,225	9	.98	64	6.94	13	1.41	...	...
Total of Towns, Burma		1,247,220	2,068	1.66	3,421	2.74	3,637	2.92	13	.01



to Annual Statement VI-B, 1926. (Paragraphs 16, 24, 26 and 27)—concl'd.

8		9		10		11		12	13			14	No.
Other Tuberculous Diseases.		Beri-beri including epidemic Dropsy.		Leprosy.		Cancer.		Deaths from Childbirth.	Deaths under one year.			Infant Mortality Rate.	
Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.		Male.	Female.	Total.		
4	.22	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	79	67	146	240.92	44
...	...	2	.10	3	.16	1	.05	6	52	34	86	173.39	45
1	.17	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	30	24	54	346.15	46
1	.15	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	24	20	44	192.98	47
1	.09	1	.09	1	.09	...	...	...	48	43	91	497.27	48
...	...	...	...	2	.18	...	...	3	39	20	59	233.20	49
2	.37	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	29	24	53	308.14	50
1	.15	...	...	1	.15	...	...	5	47	38	85	377.78	51
3	.38	1	.13	4	.51	1	.13	3	50	39	89	421.80	52
5	.79	1	.16	3	.48	...	...	1	53	31	84	345.68	53
22	2.31	9	.95	3	.32	...	...	3	66	53	119	354.17	54
5	.26	...	...	16	.82	1	.05	28	116	112	228	390.41	55
19	.13	18	.12	51	.34	8	.05	78	1,372	1,165	2,537	333.95	56
4	.24	...	...	...	...	1	.06	5	74	64	138	240.00	57
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	22	17	39	351.35	58
2	.33	...	...	1	.16	1	.16	3	40	29	69	298.70	59
1	.11	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	49	47	96	305.73	60
1	.05	3	.16	...	...	...	...	11	118	107	225	364.67	61
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	22	19	41	256.25	62
2	.23	...	...	2	.23	...	...	4	61	50	111	411.11	63
1	.07	...	...	3	.20	1	.07	13	88	80	168	369.23	64
...	...	3	.64	1	.21	...	...	1	36	34	70	414.20	65
...	...	1	.09	...	...	...	...	3	92	63	155	371.70	66
...	...	...	...	1	.36	...	...	...	19	17	36	222.22	67
...	...	...	...	1	.08	...	...	7	83	58	141	378.02	68
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	21	23	44	295.30	69
4	.43	...	...	1	.11	...	...	...	60	46	106	379.93	70
336	.27	208	.17	225	.18	76	.06	401	6,030	5,106	11,136	310.58	

## ANNUAL STATEMENT No. VII.—Deaths registered from Cholera in the

1 No.	2 Divisions and Districts.	3 Circles of Registration.		4 Village-tracts.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
		Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from cholera were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from cholera were reported.						
ARAKAN DIVISION.											
1	Akyab ...	11	9	871	88	126	28	99	49	21	55
2	Kyaukpyu ...	6	1	355	3	...	...	11	6	...	...
3	Sandoway ...	6	1	178	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
PEGU DIVISION.											
4	Rangoon ...	1	1	1	1	1	2	6	30	43	34
5	Pegu ...	13	9	440	31	...	1	1	14	42	7
6	Tharrawaddy ...	16	16	556	85	...	...	1	8	21	212
7	Hanthawaddy ...	9	8	470	34	...	...	...	45	54	68
8	Insein ...	9	7	376	75	7	18	4	53	67	29
9	Prome ...	14	13	446	81	1	...	2	100	90	83
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.											
10	Bassein ...	15	13	691	77	...	...	...	45	102	78
11	Henzada ...	16	15	596	85	...	1	29	112	107	52
12	Myaungmya ...	14	14	591	41	7	2	39	76	24	11
13	Ma-ubin ...	10	9	314	129	...	11	238	229	105	50
14	Pyapôn ...	6	6	376	50	1	1	14	76	111	20
TENASSERIM DIVISION.											
15	Thatôn ...	13	10	387	33	2	2	3	6	5	19
16	Amherst ...	10	10	350	57	1	2	2	18	40	28
17	Tavoy ...	6	...	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Mergui ...	6	1	148	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Toungoo ...	15	10	563	15	...	...	1	2	2	2
MAGWE DIVISION.											
20	Thayetmyo. ...	12	9	643	20	...	...	56	45	26	6
21	Minbu. ...	10	5	341	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Magwe ...	9	9	468	99	...	...	...	18	33	23
23	Pakôkku ...	9	6	743	40	...	...	16	72	30	3
MANDALAY DIVISION.											
24	Mandalay ...	10	5	336	6	...	1	...	3	2	11
25	Kyauksè ...	5	4	278	48	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Meiktila ...	5	2	401	23	...	...	...	1	...	...
27	Myingyan ...	9	1	197	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
28	Yamèthin ...	11	10	359	67	...	...	...	1	...	1
SAGAING DIVISION.											
29	Shwebo ...	10	1	634	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Sagaing ...	8	8	283	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Lower Chindwin ...	8	3	362	3	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total, Burma ...		302	216	12,934	1,246	146	69	522	1,010	925	793

## Districts of Burma during each month of the year 1926. (Paragraph 18.)

5						6			7			8	9
July,	August.	September.	October.	November.	December	Total.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 of previous five years.	No.
						Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
90	97	115	42	61	96	483	396	879	1·57	1·49	1·53	·24	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	8	9	17	·08	·09	·09	·45	2
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	·05	·03	·72	3
22	2	...	1	2	6	130	19	149	·54	·18	·43	·35	4
37	13	1	1	...	...	66	51	117	·25	·24	·26	·37	5
121	16	4	...	15	2	226	174	400	·92	·71	·81	·13	6
7	...	...	...	...	1	117	58	175	·58	·35	·48	·13	7
30	1	1	10	...	2	118	104	222	·76	·77	·77	·19	8
104	48	...	...	6	32	285	181	466	1·56	·96	1·25	·47	9
19	...	...	...	...	1	134	111	245	·53	·47	·50	·61	10
25	37	8	2	43	27	256	187	443	·94	·67	·80	·45	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	101	58	159	·51	·33	·43	·52	12
13	5	6	...	...	3	386	274	660	2·29	1·70	2·00	·64	13
18	...	...	...	...	1	173	69	242	1·10	·52	·84	·93	14
1	6	...	9	...	9	40	22	62	·16	·10	·13	·20	15
4	...	...	...	1	5	66	35	101	·30	·18	·24	·12	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·26	17
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	·02	·01	1·13	18
11	35	88	18	2	...	106	55	161	·53	·30	·42	·14	19
2	5	4	1	6	21	89	83	172	·71	·64	·67	·37	20
...	...	...	27	36	76	87	52	139	·65	·37	·51	·63	21
127	110	20	18	93	49	342	149	491	1·62	·70	1·16	·21	22
...	...	...	...	11	23	77	78	155	·34	·32	·33	·48	23
1	1	...	1	2	23	34	11	45	·19	·06	·13	·37	24
...	4	17	50	42	28	82	59	141	1·16	·82	·99	·55	25
10	15	3	8	45	...	41	41	82	·30	·27	·28	·52	26
...	...	...	...	11	2	9	5	14	·04	·02	·03	·46	27
4	90	44	35	19	55	152	97	249	·94	·60	·77	·20	28
3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	·02	...	·01	·05	29
...	...	1	16	71	96	105	79	184	·68	·46	·56	·36	30
...	...	...	...	...	4	3	2	5	·02	·01	·01	·52	31
649	485	315	239	466	563	3,719	2,463	6,182	·67	·47	·57	·37	

## ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. VIII.—Deaths registered from Small-pox in the

1 No.	2 Divisions and Districts.	3 Circles of Registration.		4 Village-tracts.		5						
		Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from small-pox were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from small-pox were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.
ARAKAN DIVISION.												
1	Akyab ...	11	6	871	20	1	1	1	11	7	...	...
2	Kyaukpyu ...	6	...	355	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Sandoway ...	6	1	178	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
PEGU DIVISION.												
4	Rangoon ...	1	1	1	1	3	9	15	6	3	3	...
5	Pegu ...	13	7	440	8	2	...	3	17	7	4	46
6	Tharrawaddy ...	16	8	556	8	...	2	2	4	...	2	...
7	Hanthawaddy ...	9	7	470	15	...	...	1	4	11	7	19
8	Insein ...	9	6	376	41	7	4	9	16	11	1	2
9	Prome ...	14	12	446	40	8	21	52	88	66	38	13
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.												
10	Bassein ...	15	5	691	38	3	...	8	12	4	3	7
11	Henzada ...	16	8	596	20	4	...	2	9	12	6	4
12	Myaungmya ...	14	3	591	3	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
13	Ma-ubin ...	10	4	314	22	4	...	6	14	5	11	4
14	Pyapôn ...	6	4	376	8	3	2	5	8	7	8	3
TENASSERIM DIVISION.												
15	Thatôn ...	13	10	387	71	11	6	19	73	24	2	7
16	Amherst ...	10	7	350	18	4	3	21	12	9	1	10
17	Tavoy ...	6	...	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Mergui ...	6	...	148	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Toungoo ...	15	10	563	22	4	2	17	8	13	6	1
MAGWE DIVISION.												
20	Thayetmyo ...	12	4	643	6	...	...	1	2	6	1	...
21	Minbu ...	10	1	341	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
22	Magwe ...	9	1	468	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
23	Pakôkku ...	9	4	743	24	...	...	1	12	13	1	4
MANDALAY DIVISION.												
24	Mandalay ...	10	9	336	33	22	11	30	40	39	15	2
25	Kyauksè ...	5	4	278	27	...	9	3	10	10	4	1
26	Meiktila ...	5	5	401	14	...	2	1	4	7	9	1
27	Myingyan ...	9	7	197	109	63	75	26	211	139	62	49
28	Yamèthin ...	11	8	359	11	4	8	3	10	4	...	...
SAGAING DIVISION.												
29	Shwebo ...	10	9	634	42	9	12	2	16	14	32	8
30	Sagaing ...	8	7	283	47	9	3	13	13	23	8	3
31	Lower Chindwin ...	8	6	362	24	12	3	...	7	11	9	4
Total, Burma ...		302	164	12,934	678	173	175	244	607	445	236	191

## Districts of Burma during each month of the year 1926. (Paragraph 18.)

					6			7		8			9	10
					Total.			Number of these deaths among children.		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 of previous five years.	No.
August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Under 1 year.	One and under 10 years.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
...	11	1	...	1	20	14	34	10	5	·06	·05	·06	·31	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·13	2
2	...	3	2	...	7	5	12	...	2	·13	·09	·11	·22	3
...	...	1	...	2	28	14	42	4	8	·12	·13	·12	·69	4
1	...	...	2	9	44	47	91	40	20	·19	·22	·20	·27	5
...	...	...	...	...	8	2	10	...	1	·03	·01	·02	·12	6
...	2	1	1	4	28	22	50	9	9	·14	·13	·14	·09	7
...	...	2	...	...	28	24	52	...	1	·18	·18	·18	·12	8
1	2	...	2	1	139	153	292	7	43	·76	·81	·79	·11	9
4	1	...	...	...	21	21	42	1	...	·08	·09	·09	·05	10
2	...	1	2	...	30	12	42	3	4	·11	·05	·08	·11	11
...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	1	3	·01	·01	·01	·12	12
5	...	1	...	1	25	26	51	20	18	·15	·16	·15	·18	13
1	1	...	...	2	25	15	40	4	10	·16	·11	·14	·19	14
7	...	...	1	...	89	61	150	19	7	·36	·27	·32	·17	15
3	...	79	...	...	80	62	142	9	29	·36	·32	·34	·06	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·01	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·09	18
3	1	...	1	3	40	19	59	4	5	·20	·10	·15	07	19
3	2	...	...	...	8	7	15	...	3	·06	·05	·06	·30	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	·01	·00	·60	21
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	·00	...	·00	·38	22
1	3	2	...	...	22	15	37	...	...	·10	·06	·08	·19	23
5	1	...	...	1	98	68	166	9	69	·54	·39	·47	·40	24
...	...	...	...	...	22	15	37	...	1	·31	·21	·26	·10	25
...	...	...	...	...	17	7	24	14	2	·12	·05	·08	·24	26
2	14	28	1	13	368	315	683	59	307	1·73	1·38	1·55	·47	27
...	...	...	...	...	15	14	29	5	6	·09	·09	·09	·12	28
6	2	...	...	...	64	37	101	1	3	·35	·18	·26	·13	29
6	2	1	...	...	48	33	81	4	14	·31	·19	·25	·34	30
3	...	...	2	...	24	27	51	1	...	·15	·15	·15	·13	31
55	42	120	14	37	1,301	1,038	2,339	224	570	·23	·20	·22	·22	

## ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. IX.—Deaths registered from Fevers in the

1 No.	2 Divisions and Districts.	3 Circles of Registration.		4 Village-tracts.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
		Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from fevers were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from fevers were reported.						
ARAKAN DIVISION											
1	Akyab ...	11	11	871	511	569	338	466	420	313	481
2	Kyaukpyu ...	6	6	355	240	145	72	107	91	54	85
3	Sandoway ...	6	6	178	178	39	32	213	39	30	205
PEGU DIVISION.											
4	Rangoon ...	1	1	1	1	38	35	41	25	32	27
5	Pegu ...	13	13	440	431	107	112	208	183	120	170
6	Tharrawaddy ...	16	16	556	517	337	306	327	256	259	428
7	Hanthawaddy ...	9	9	470	413	72	56	53	102	178	143
8	Insein ...	9	9	376	344	193	84	84	337	167	105
9	Prome ...	14	14	446	369	329	217	243	356	338	343
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.											
10	Bassein ...	15	15	691	691	196	117	143	217	161	142
11	Henzada ...	16	16	596	543	267	175	204	212	279	235
12	Myaungmya ...	14	14	591	513	117	77	150	112	98	146
13	Ma-ubin ...	10	10	314	291	69	65	64	99	78	88
14	Pyapôn ...	6	6	376	208	90	64	104	104	135	103
TENASSERIM DIVISION.											
15	Thatôn ...	13	13	387	385	261	153	201	166	207	287
16	Amberst ...	10	10	350	350	84	84	95	85	116	110
17	Tavoy ...	6	6	180	180	146	90	145	111	127	238
18	Mergui ...	6	6	148	148	100	119	111	108	54	167
19	Toungoo ...	15	15	563	543	196	167	248	190	234	229
MAGWE DIVISION.											
20	Thayetmyo ...	12	12	643	575	87	116	198	135	170	360
21	Minbu ...	10	10	341	341	290	208	310	314	235	172
22	Magwe ...	9	9	468	370	126	142	138	145	91	83
23	Pakôkku ...	9	9	743	720	273	226	305	310	325	257
MANDALAY DIVISION.											
24	Mandalay ...	10	10	336	336	233	165	245	251	155	161
25	Kyaukse ...	5	5	278	278	195	133	127	278	133	84
26	Meiktila ...	5	5	401	338	78	86	42	89	71	126
27	Myingyan ...	9	9	197	175	219	103	68	181	125	104
28	Yaméthin ...	11	11	359	359	125	106	132	119	141	152
SAGAING DIVISION.											
29	Shwebo ...	10	10	634	623	233	182	251	197	267	320
30	Sagaing ...	8	8	283	114	91	92	121	100	119	160
31	Lower Chindwin ...	8	8	362	334	115	78	81	293	218	127
Total		302	302	12,934	11,419	5,420	4,000	5,225	5,625	5,030	5,838

## Districts of Burma during each month of the year 1926. (Paragraph 24.)

5						6			7			8	9
July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 of previous five years.	No.
						Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
648	605	1,006	835	565	1,036	3,822	3,460	7,282	12.40	13.02	12.69	12.53	1
77	75	74	41	27	63	468	443	911	4.85	4.29	4.56	7.64	2
49	23	229	30	21	251	579	582	1,161	10.47	10.26	10.36	11.31	3
46	36	35	34	26	41	313	103	416	1.31	.96	1.20	1.83	4
289	284	545	115	278	450	1,715	1,146	2,861	7.29	5.45	6.42	5.77	5
681	549	412	406	385	559	2,575	2,330	4,905	10.46	9.47	9.96	9.13	6
136	120	63	113	79	111	729	497	1,226	3.63	3.04	3.36	5.03	7
296	147	102	311	140	150	1,239	877	2,116	8.01	6.51	7.31	6.59	8
484	574	348	243	256	236	1,989	1,978	3,967	10.88	10.48	10.68	9.36	9
247	182	198	395	275	198	1,348	1,123	2,471	5.33	4.75	5.05	5.68	10
385	410	373	321	292	376	1,836	1,693	3,529	6.71	6.10	6.41	7.26	11
110	110	100	100	130	112	827	535	1,362	4.20	3.08	3.68	5.33	12
108	90	97	73	59	46	508	428	936	3.01	2.65	2.84	3.76	13
126	102	81	98	79	87	695	478	1,173	4.43	3.61	4.06	5.34	14
270	348	207	289	301	384	1,654	1,420	3,074	6.73	6.31	6.53	6.68	15
112	151	162	151	108	148	818	588	1,406	3.66	3.02	3.36	3.84	16
206	152	185	162	227	318	1,080	1,027	2,107	13.33	13.55	13.44	15.39	17
188	148	160	144	134	157	873	717	1,590	11.98	11.46	11.74	9.74	18
404	341	385	355	305	459	1,888	1,625	3,513	9.56	8.81	9.20	8.17	19
185	240	335	162	166	585	1,382	1,357	2,739	11.03	10.43	10.72	10.77	20
297	251	225	338	334	328	1,661	1,641	3,302	12.35	11.74	12.04	11.02	21
122	124	136	124	219	178	895	733	1,628	4.23	3.46	3.85	5.53	22
303	302	292	298	352	339	1,835	1,747	3,582	8.19	7.22	7.69	9.10	23
235	167	116	280	208	192	1,329	1,079	2,408	7.26	6.21	6.75	9.04	24
121	91	121	133	166	161	926	817	1,743	13.14	11.31	12.22	11.23	25
77	88	66	53	62	53	520	371	891	3.78	2.44	3.07	4.13	26
160	93	106	129	105	115	785	723	1,508	3.68	3.16	3.41	3.70	27
168	185	182	172	166	330	1,109	869	1,978	6.89	5.36	6.12	6.73	28
248	230	177	295	402	545	1,610	1,737	3,347	8.72	8.41	8.55	7.61	29
131	99	97	160	103	114	768	624	1,392	4.95	3.63	4.26	6.02	30
242	175	187	269	229	252	1,157	1,109	2,266	7.38	5.96	6.61	7.58	31
7,151	6,492	6,802	6,629	6,204	8,374	38,933	33,857	72,790	7.02	6.42	6.73	7.19	

## ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. X.—Deaths registered from Dysentery and Diarrhoea

1 No.	2 Divisions and Districts.	3 Circles of Registration.		4 Village-tracts.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
		Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from dysentery and diarrhoea were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from dysentery and diarrhoea were reported.						
ARAKAN DIVISION.											
1	Akyab ...	11	11	871	113	10	18	44	37	23	86
2	Kyaukpyu ...	6	6	355	30	...	1	2	1	12	7
3	Sandoway ...	6	5	178	42	...	2	4	...	3	13
PEGU DIVISION.											
4	Rangoon ...	1	1	1	1	85	70	86	112	135	220
5	Pegu ...	13	13	440	43	8	9	7	14	7	24
6	Tharrawaddy ...	16	16	556	124	11	16	8	10	28	99
7	Hanthawaddy ...	9	9	470	180	5	18	7	26	47	45
8	Insein ...	9	9	376	51	12	2	5	33	23	33
9	Prome ...	14	14	446	56	5	4	9	13	26	51
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.											
10	Bassein ...	15	15	691	243	15	25	22	86	67	50
11	Henzada ...	16	16	596	184	7	7	9	11	35	34
12	Myaungmya ...	14	14	591	206	19	6	33	56	64	42
13	Ma-ubin ...	10	10	314	101	8	13	14	15	27	21
14	Pyapôn ...	6	6	376	48	16	9	14	26	40	65
TENASSERIM DIVISION.											
15	Thatôn ...	13	13	387	166	33	29	15	22	36	24
16	Amherst ...	10	10	350	209	25	16	20	38	78	72
17	Tavoy ...	6	6	180	45	6	4	4	3	3	3
18	Mergui ...	6	6	148	131	10	12	7	36	8	32
19	Toungoo ...	15	15	563	153	8	5	3	7	35	58
MAGWE DIVISION.											
20	Thayetnyo ...	12	10	643	28	3	2	6	5	7	6
21	Minbu ...	10	10	341	128	...	9	4	10	10	23
22	Magwe ...	9	8	468	53	7	4	7	13	10	14
23	Pakôkku ...	9	9	743	297	27	18	25	39	40	36
MANDALAY DIVISION.											
24	Mandalay ...	10	7	336	11	31	30	26	31	37	41
25	Kyauksè ...	5	4	278	16	4	2	1	23	2	2
26	Meiktila ...	5	5	401	42	...	11	2	3	5	7
27	Myingyan ...	9	9	197	126	15	3	5	15	11	7
28	Yamèthin ...	11	11	359	29	...	2	1	2	7	13
SAGAING DIVISION.											
29	Shwebo ...	10	7	634	27	4	5	11	8	11	20
30	Sagaing ...	8	8	283	69	3	4	5	6	6	10
31	Lower Chindwin ...	8	8	362	33	...	2	5	17	6	2
	Total ...	302	291	12,934	2,985	377	358	411	716	849	1,160



in the Districts of Burma during each month of the year 1926. (Paragraph 26.)

5						6			7			8	9
July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 of previous five years.	No.
						Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
88	100	127	72	63	47	397	318	715	1·29	1·20	1·25	·94	1
10	7	4	4	1	2	28	23	51	·29	·22	·26	1·19	2
9	5	16	1	2	7	38	24	62	·69	·42	·55	1·11	3
420	257	109	72	54	75	1,085	610	1,695	4·55	5·71	4·91	2·92	4
38	39	48	14	18	15	158	83	241	·67	·39	·54	·35	5
140	126	45	19	24	18	318	226	544	1·29	·92	1·10	·72	6
74	44	15	11	3	2	174	123	297	·87	·75	·81	·70	7
122	51	12	28	9	10	193	147	340	1·25	1·09	1·17	·46	8
207	145	104	37	7	18	333	293	626	1·82	1·55	1·68	·67	9
134	46	19	39	13	13	292	237	529	1·15	1·00	1·08	·90	10
109	87	69	73	40	66	290	257	547	1·06	·93	·99	·71	11
60	51	34	16	31	25	271	166	437	1·38	·96	1·18	1·48	12
41	28	27	8	15	13	128	102	230	·76	·63	·70	·75	13
22	38	27	25	19	22	201	122	323	1·28	·92	1·12	·94	14
59	55	33	15	34	21	221	155	376	·90	·69	·80	·86	15
102	95	91	41	20	22	359	261	620	1·61	1·34	1·48	1·08	16
15	7	16	5	12	22	50	50	100	·62	·66	·64	·95	17
40	30	15	20	10	7	123	104	227	1·69	1·66	1·68	1·36	18
89	24	44	25	12	10	198	122	320	1·00	·66	·84	·48	19
11	11	8	2	...	12	51	22	73	·41	·17	·29	·43	20
44	23	11	20	31	33	125	93	218	·93	·67	·79	·45	21
18	16	52	22	29	18	122	88	210	·58	·42	·50	·27	22
60	39	33	38	27	16	216	182	398	·96	·75	·85	·84	23
60	49	41	35	47	45	246	227	473	1·34	1·31	1·33	1·13	24
3	1	4	1	3	2	25	23	48	·35	·32	·34	·06	25
35	8	13	2	1	5	49	43	92	·35	·28	·32	·14	26
20	9	14	26	29	20	91	81	172	·43	·35	·39	·30	27
15	10	7	6	4	13	52	28	80	·32	·17	·25	·28	28
23	24	19	16	10	5	73	83	156	·40	·40	·40	·22	29
9	10	6	8	17	23	58	49	107	·37	·29	·33	·87	30
22	18	7	26	9	7	71	50	121	·45	·27	·35	·15	31
2,099	1,453	1,070	727	594	614	6,036	4,392	10,428	1·09	·83	·96	·75	

## ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. XI.—Deaths registered from Respiratory Diseases

1 No.	2 Divisions and Districts.	3 Circles of Registration.		4 Village-tracts.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
		Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from respiratory diseases were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from respiratory diseases were reported.						
ARAKAN DIVISION.											
1	Akyab ...	11	11	871	73	34	45	29	24	30	46
2	Kyaukpyu ...	6	3	355	6	1	...	2	...	2	...
3	Sandoway ...	6	4	178	24	1	1	2	4	1	5
PEGU DIVISION.											
4	Rangoon ...	1	1	1	1	333	312	342	292	300	316
5	Pegu ...	13	4	440	4	9	18	15	21	14	27
6	Tharrawaddy ...	16	16	556	62	21	26	34	22	21	24
7	Hanthawaddy ...	9	8	470	95	25	26	20	36	25	33
8	Insein ...	9	9	376	14	8	13	13	5	11	11
9	Prome ...	14	11	446	33	33	28	23	24	17	24
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.											
10	Bassein ...	15	8	691	34	41	25	30	38	25	24
11	Henzada ...	16	16	596	115	24	19	21	26	24	24
12	Myaungmya ...	14	14	591	89	15	18	11	24	37	26
13	Ma-ubin ...	10	10	314	59	14	10	16	9	14	13
14	Pyapôn ...	6	6	376	31	16	13	14	16	16	15
TENASSERIM DIVISION.											
15	Thatôn ...	13	8	387	28	10	10	8	2	7	11
16	Amherst ...	10	10	350	122	38	26	29	39	45	33
17	Tavoy ...	6	5	180	38	5	6	11	12	5	6
18	Mergui ...	6	4	148	21	8	4	15	16	8	12
19	Toungoo ...	15	8	563	15	10	10	13	5	16	18
MAGWE DIVISION.											
20	Thayetmyo ...	12	7	643	31	5	1	42	5	5	4
21	Minbu ...	10	8	341	15	17	20	15	13	6	10
22	Magwe ...	9	8	468	30	14	21	13	17	11	15
23	Pakôkku ...	9	9	743	92	19	18	21	36	22	19
MANDALAY DIVISION.											
24	Mandalay ...	10	5	336	8	131	110	143	102	115	107
25	Kyaukse ...	5	3	278	3	4	3	5	6	2	2
26	Meiktila ...	5	5	401	15	7	13	9	1	1	23
27	Myingyan ...	9	6	197	78	15	23	16	14	7	14
28	Yamethin ...	11	11	359	25	11	22	29	8	35	19
SAGAING DIVISION.											
29	Shwebo ...	10	5	634	32	24	11	31	12	21	20
30	Sagaing ...	8	8	283	20	7	5	13	11	1	2
31	Lower Chindwin ...	8	7	362	19	13	10	10	7	4	6
	Total ...	302	238	12,934	1,232	913	867	995	847	848	909

in the Districts of Burma during each month of the year 1926. (Paragraph 27.)

5						6			7			8	9
July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 of previous five years.	No.
						Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
36	59	97	46	68	75	385	204	589	1·25	·77	1·03	·80	1
3	...	1	...	1	...	7	3	10	·07	·03	·05	·09	2
1	6	5	...	2	15	27	16	43	·49	·28	·38	·20	3
323	340	298	280	290	252	2,379	1,299	3,678	9·97	12·16	10·65	9·38	4
42	40	20	21	21	25	170	103	273	·72	·49	·61	·39	5
60	31	21	18	22	24	185	139	324	·75	·56	·66	·94	6
36	26	16	16	17	12	149	139	288	·74	·85	·79	·81	7
24	23	16	9	12	6	82	69	151	·53	·51	·52	·61	8
31	32	39	25	30	24	203	127	330	1·11	·67	·89	1·19	9
58	46	38	45	38	39	271	176	447	1·07	·74	·91	·78	10
24	19	43	56	35	60	182	193	375	·67	·70	·68	·74	11
39	23	35	20	17	15	151	129	280	·77	·74	·76	·55	12
24	23	34	27	11	16	121	90	211	·72	·56	·64	·72	13
25	11	18	22	20	33	118	101	219	·75	·76	·76	·62	14
8	13	13	10	15	6	49	64	113	·20	·28	·24	·47	15
51	64	67	38	48	42	302	218	520	1·35	1·12	1·24	1·27	16
11	12	10	6	6	22	65	47	112	·80	·62	·71	·79	17
13	7	12	13	6	7	72	49	121	·99	·78	·89	·80	18
11	18	11	13	13	17	91	64	155	·46	·35	·41	·51	19
5	8	8	2	4	4	51	42	93	·41	·32	·36	·24	20
11	5	11	12	12	21	85	68	153	·63	·49	·56	·57	21
28	31	13	18	40	22	120	123	243	·57	·58	·57	·36	22
29	22	20	25	27	20	159	119	278	·71	·49	·60	·48	23
118	116	140	147	159	165	860	693	1,553	4·70	3·99	4·35	4·08	24
...	3	3	4	3	9	23	21	44	·33	·29	·31	·41	25
14	12	14	22	10	10	69	67	136	·50	·44	·47	·30	26
15	15	20	15	14	26	109	85	194	·51	·37	·44	·47	27
13	17	20	20	30	25	132	117	249	·82	·72	·77	·70	28
16	19	15	41	40	9	138	121	259	·75	·59	·66	·65	29
8	4	3	8	3	4	38	31	69	·25	·18	·21	·97	30
17	8	9	24	9	11	68	60	128	·43	·32	·37	·35	31
1,094	1,053	1,070	1,003	1,023	1,016	6,861	4,777	11,638	1·24	·91	1·08	1·04	

## ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. XII.—Deaths registered from Plague in the

1 No.	2 Divisions and Districts.	3 Circles of Registration.		4 Village-tracts.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
		Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from Plague were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from Plague were reported.						
ARAKAN DIVISION.											
1	Akyab ...	11	...	871	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Kyaukpyu ...	6	...	355	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Sandoway ...	6	...	178	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PEGU DIVISION.											
4	Rangoon ...	1	1	1	1	14	37	48	30	15	12
5	Pegu ...	13	4	440	5	1	19	30	7	1	...
6	Tharrawaddy ...	16	14	556	21	87	96	38	4	1	1
7	Hanthawaddy ...	9	...	470	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Insein ...	9	4	376	8	...	2	2	1	...	1
9	Prome ...	14	7	446	11	93	74	15	1	1	...
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.											
10	Bassein ...	15	9	691	13	24	34	76	41	18	9
11	Henzada ...	16	6	596	6	38	28	29	5	4	2
12	Myaungmya ...	14	6	591	7	2	20	25	19	5	6
13	Ma-ubin ...	10	7	314	9	17	40	29	3	...	...
14	Pyapôn ...	6	2	376	2	2	4	8	11	3	4
TENASSERIM DIVISION.											
15	Thatôn ...	13	7	387	22	9	16	4	3	1	5
16	Amherst ...	10	2	350	2	...	...	...	2	...	...
17	Tavoy ...	6	...	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Mergui ...	6	...	148	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Toungoo ...	15	5	563	5	2	...	2	1	...	...
MAGWE DIVISION.											
20	Thayetmyo ...	12	1	643	1	8	5	3	...	...	...
21	Minbu ...	10	1	341	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
22	Magwe ...	9	3	468	9	66	40	25	2	...	...
23	Pakkôku ...	9	2	743	8	116	57	32	1	...	...
MANDALAY DIVISION.											
24	Mandalay ...	10	5	336	5	65	129	146	35	9	...
25	Kyauksè ...	5	2	278	2	8	5	1	...	...	...
26	Meiktila ...	5	5	401	33	27	28	30	4	...	...
27	Myingyan ...	9	3	197	3	27	32	8	...	...	...
28	Yamèthin ...	11	8	359	8	24	49	13	...	...	...
SAGAING DIVISION.											
29	Shwebo ...	10	1	634	3	5	2	2	...	...	...
30	Sagaing ...	8	5	283	12	23	29	9	1	...	...
31	Lower Chindwin ...	8	6	362	47	58	76	61	5	...	...
	Total ...	302	116	12,934	244	718	822	636	176	58	40

## Districts of Burma during each month of the year 1926. (Paragraph 18).

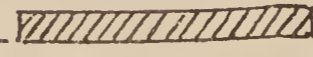


5						6			7			8	9
July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 of previous five years.	No.
						Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
13	33	34	6	8	7	189	68	257	·79	·64	·74	2·80	4
...	4	1	...	...	...	31	32	63	·13	·15	·14	·20	5
1	12	5	3	...	17	160	105	265	·65	·43	·54	·78	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·05	7
8	6	2	2	1	7	20	12	32	·13	·09	·11	·35	8
...	2	10	6	6	17	128	97	225	·70	·51	·61	1·46	9
26	27	18	8	2	3	174	112	286	·69	·47	·58	·60	10
1	4	...	...	...	2	63	50	113	·23	·18	·21	·44	11
8	2	...	...	...	...	44	43	87	·22	·25	·23	·25	12
...	5	6	...	...	...	44	56	100	·26	·35	·30	·46	13
5	2	1	...	...	3	29	14	43	·18	·11	·15	·40	14
7	16	10	6	1	...	39	39	78	·16	·17	·17	·20	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	·00	·01	·00	·23	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
1	...	...	...	...	3	4	5	9	·02	·03	·02	·33	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	7	9	16	·06	·07	·06	·40	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	·01	·01	·01	...	21
3	2	...	...	3	5	90	56	146	·43	·26	·34	·14	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	99	107	206	·44	·44	·44	·10	23
...	...	4	...	2	2	194	198	392	1·06	1·14	1·10	2·65	24
...	...	...	...	...	1	4	11	15	·06	·15	·11	·49	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	47	42	89	·34	·28	·31	1·41	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	36	31	67	·17	·14	·15	·14	27
...	...	...	...	1	2	48	41	89	·30	·25	·28	·65	28
...	...	2	...	...	...	3	8	11	·02	·04	·03	·53	29
...	...	1	2	4	18	50	37	87	·32	·22	·27	·60	30
...	...	...	...	...	26	79	147	226	·50	·79	·66	·44	31
73	115	94	33	28	113	1,584	1,322	2,906	·29	·25	·27	·53	

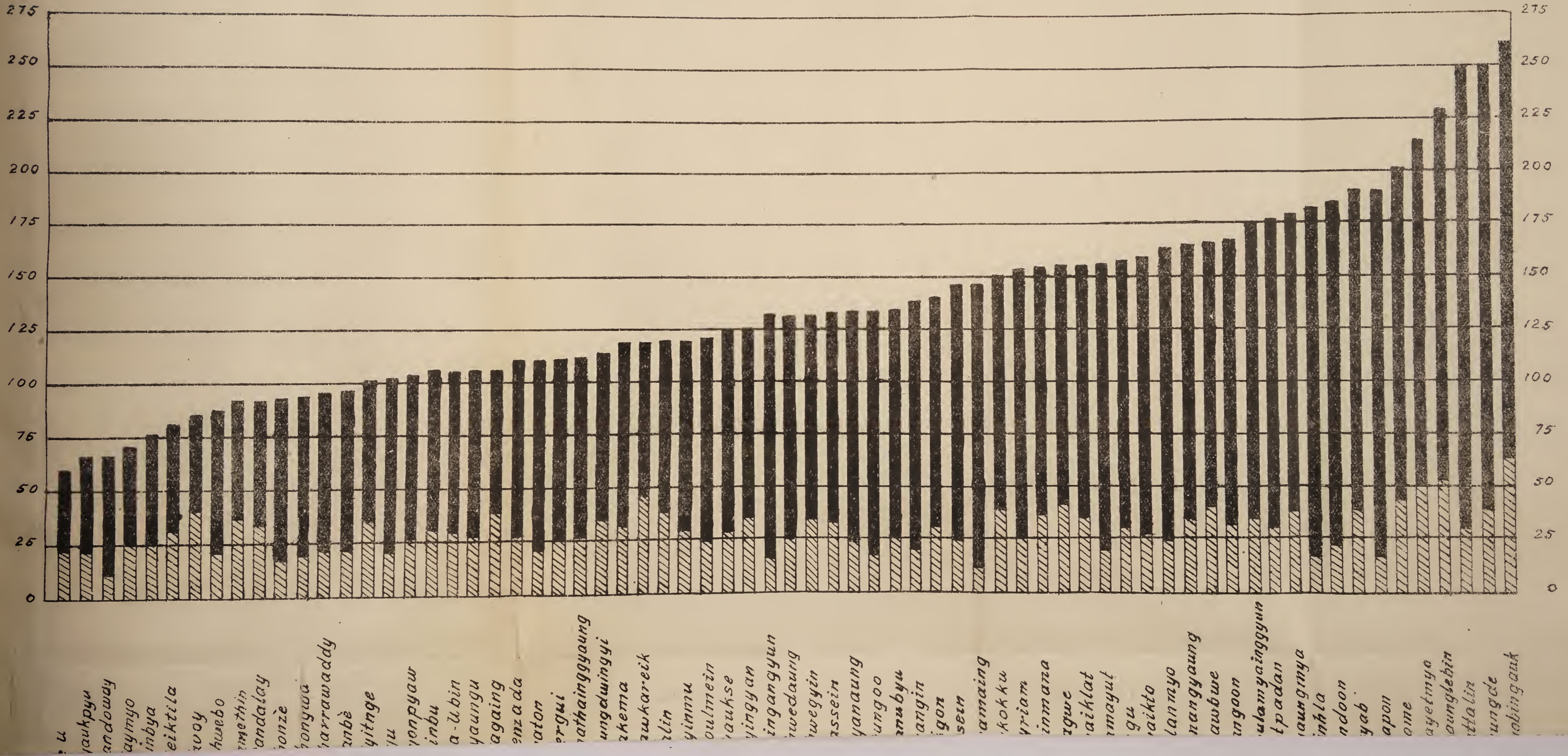
ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. VI (a) (Provincial), showing Births, Birth-rate, and Infantile Mortality Statistics of Towns having a population of 10,000 or over for the year 1926.

1 No.	2 Towns.	3 Popula- tion.	4 Births.			5 Birth- rate.	6 Deaths under one year.			7 Infantile mortality rate.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Akyab ...	36,569	281	287	568	15.53	112	106	218	398.57	369.34	383.80
2	Rangoon ...	345,505	3,760	3,553	7,313	21.17	1,263	1,080	2,343	335.90	303.97	320.39
3	Pegu ...	18,769	320	317	637	33.94	106	90	196	331.25	283.91	307.69
4	Syriam ...	15,193	145	145	290	19.09	33	37	70	227.59	255.17	241.38
5	Insein ...	14,308	170	147	317	22.16	44	32	76	258.82	217.69	239.75
6	Prome ...	26,067	333	282	615	23.59	154	116	270	462.46	411.35	439.02
7	Paungdè ...	14,154	145	132	277	19.57	60	46	106	413.79	348.48	382.67
8	Bassein ...	42,563	649	598	1,247	29.30	222	189	411	342.06	316.05	329.59
9	Henzada ...	23,651	377	374	751	31.75	99	98	197	262.60	262.01	262.32
10	Thatôn ...	15,091	242	254	496	32.87	52	49	101	214.88	192.94	203.63
11	Moulmein ...	61,301	772	751	1,523	24.84	188	174	362	243.52	231.69	237.69
12	Tavoy ...	27,480	486	414	900	32.75	100	78	178	205.76	188.41	197.78
13	Mergui ...	18,408	290	316	606	32.92	79	67	146	272.41	212.03	240.92
14	Toungoo ...	19,332	240	256	496	25.66	52	34	86	216.67	132.81	173.39
15	Thayetmyo ...	10,768	85	98	183	16.99	48	43	91	564.71	438.78	497.27
16	Allanmyo ...	11,219	130	123	253	22.55	39	20	59	300.00	162.60	233.20
17	Pakôkku ...	19,507	266	318	584	29.94	116	112	228	436.09	351.89	390.41
18	Mandalay ...	148,917	3,977	3,620	7,597	51.01	1,372	1,165	2,537	344.98	321.82	333.95
19	Maymyo ...	16,558	309	266	575	34.73	74	64	138	239.42	240.60	240.00
20	Myingyan ...	18,931	329	288	617	32.59	118	107	225	358.66	371.53	364.67
21	Pyinmana ...	14,886	224	231	455	30.57	88	80	168	392.86	346.32	369.23
22	Shwebo ...	10,605	210	207	417	39.32	92	63	155	438.09	307.73	371.70
23	Sagaing ...	11,858	208	165	373	31.46	83	58	141	399.04	351.52	378.02

CHART No 1.

NUMBER OF DEATHS PER 100 BIRTHS IN TOWNS IN 1926.

INFANT DEATHS.   
 OTHER DEATHS.   
 TOTAL DEATHS. 



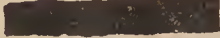


G.B.C.P.O. - No. 19 - D.P.H. - 2119 - 1927 - 674L

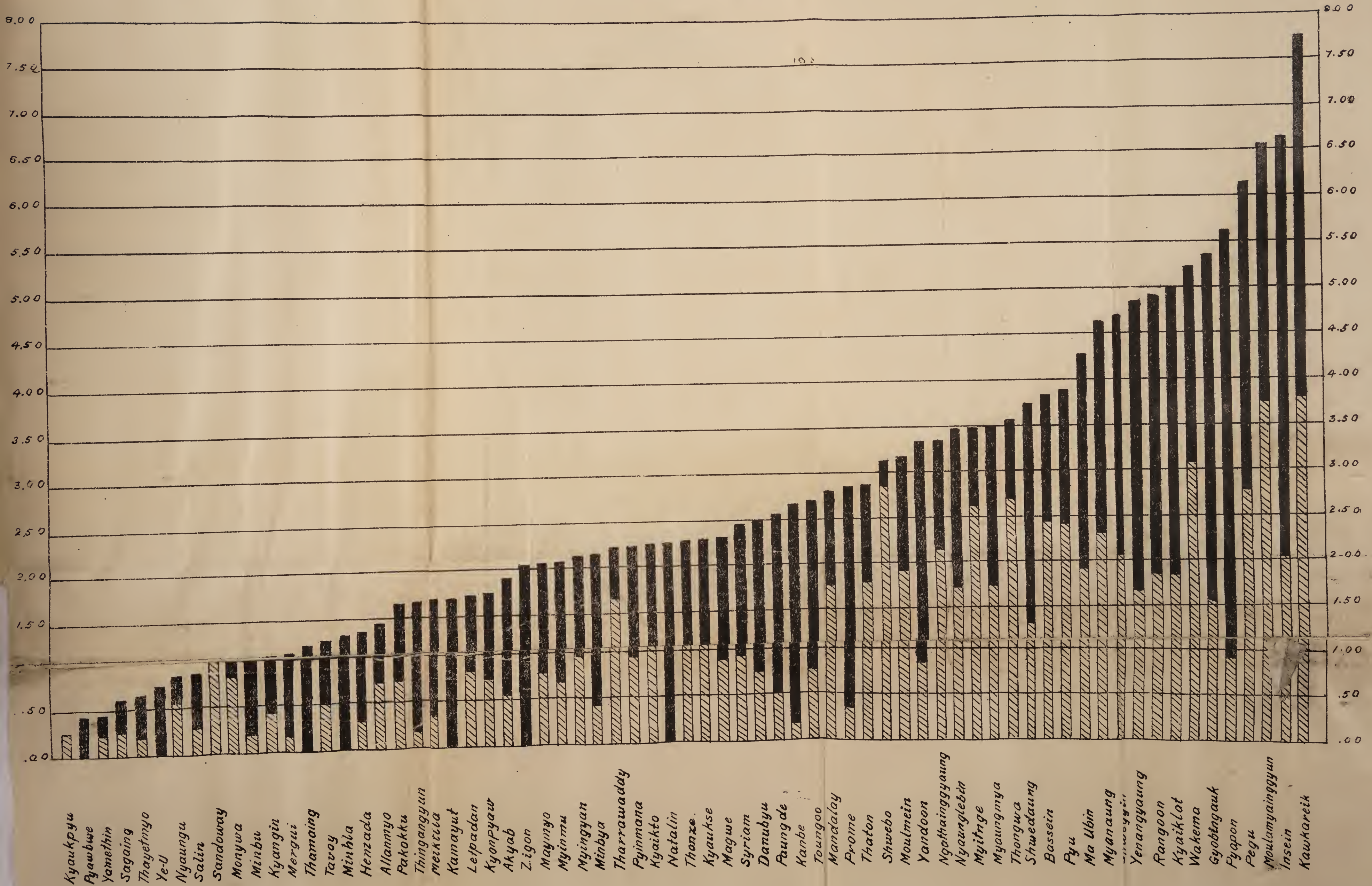




CHART No 2.

MORTALITY FROM DYSENTERY & DIARRHOEA IN TOWNS IN 1926.

DYSENTERY ..   
 DIARRHOEA ..   
 TOTAL .. 

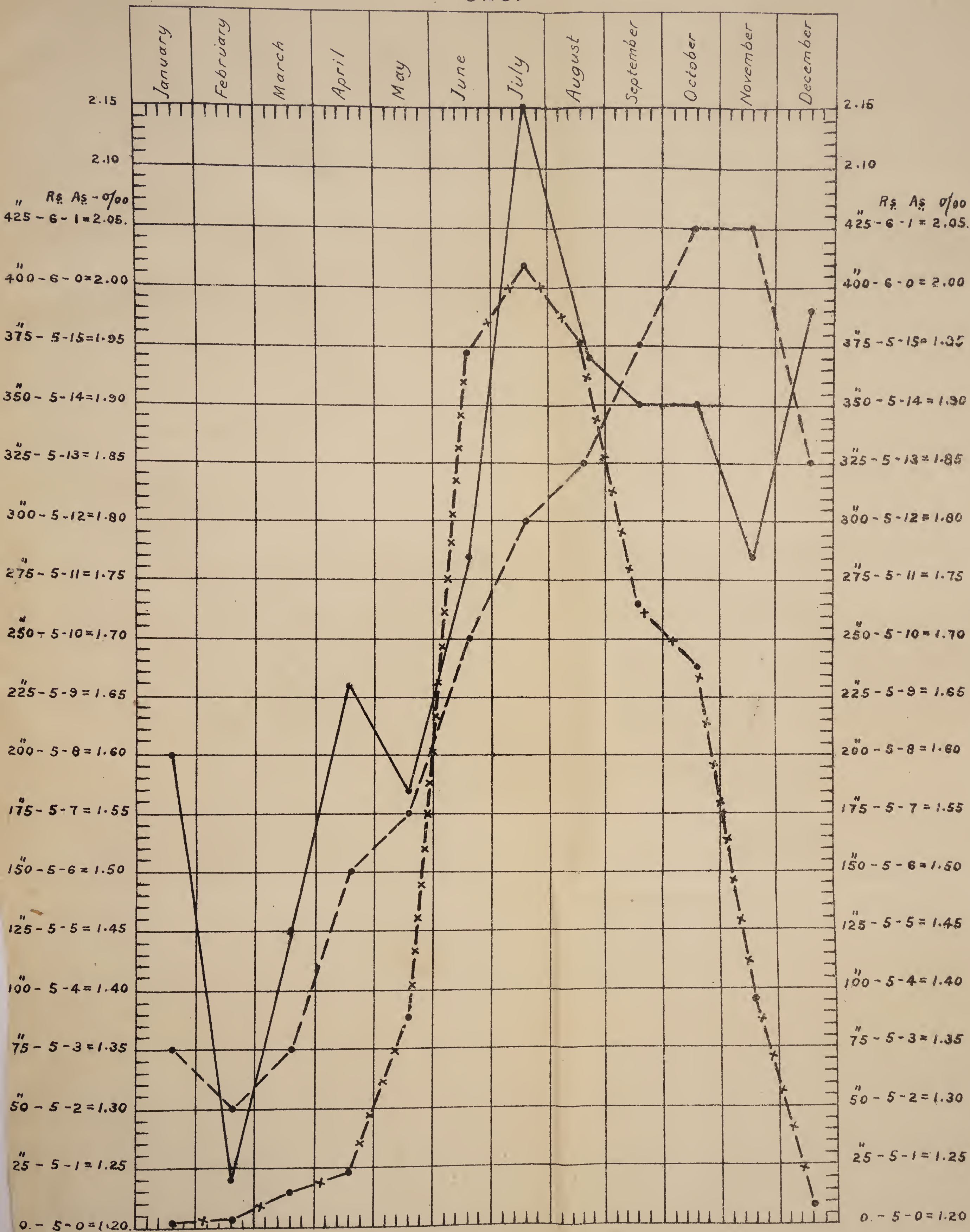


C.S.C.P.O. - No. 19-D.P.H. 24-9-1927-674 L.



CHART No 3

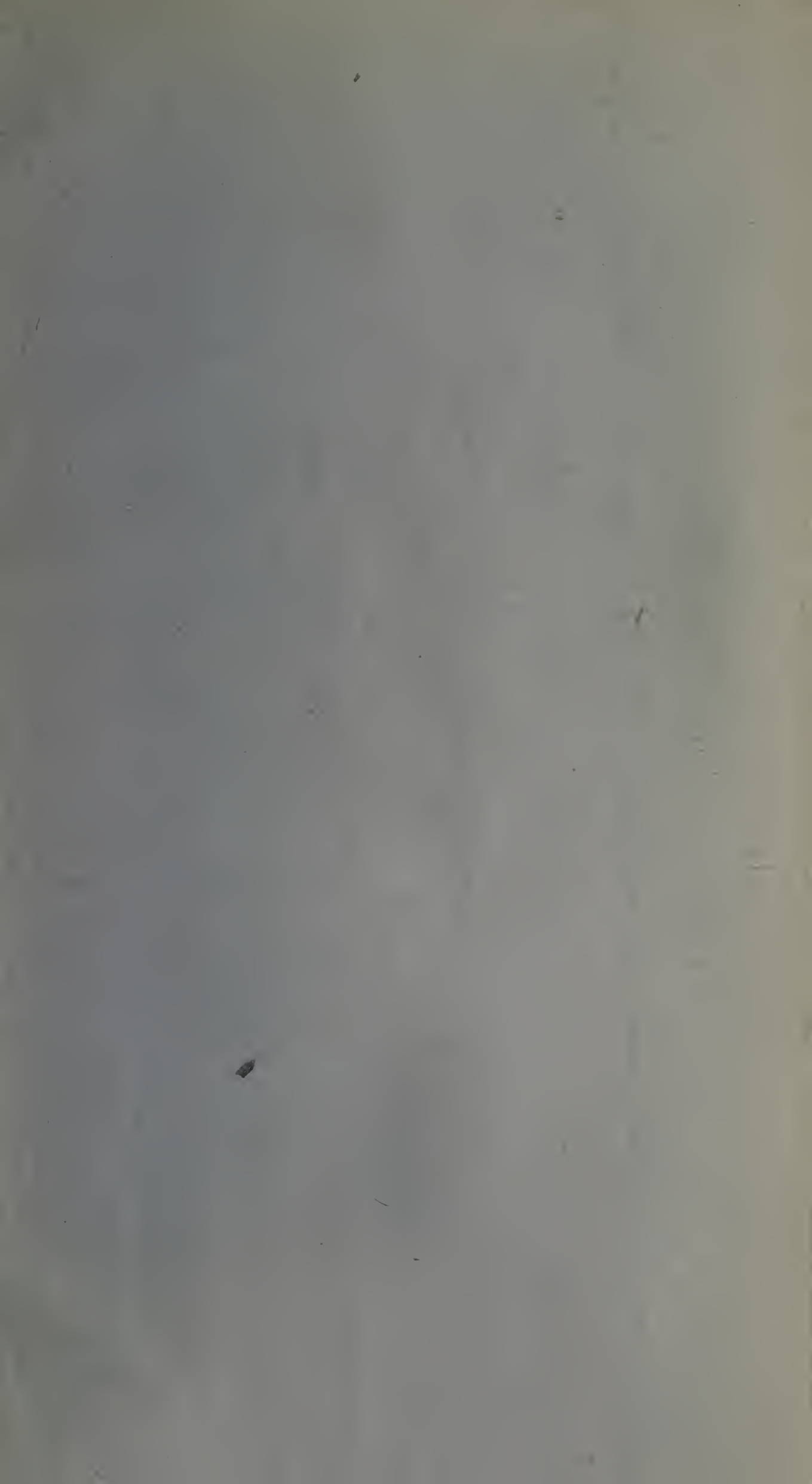
Rain fall price of food and death rate in each months of 1926  
1926.



References.

- Rain Fall shown thus. ... o-x-x-x-o
- Price of Food stuffs shown thus... ... o--o
- Death rate per 1,000 of Population shown thus....o--o







MA  
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